

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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TO MAKE HIS MOST IMPORTANT STATEMENT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON NOVEMBER 27: SIR EDWARD GREY.

Mr Asquith announced in the House of Commons on November 20 that Sir Edward Grey would make his promised statement on foreign affairs on the following Monday. It need scarcely be said that the greatest importance will attach to that statement, for it will explain the position taken by Great Britain in connection with the Morocco crisis between France and Germany, which began with the arrival of the German gun-boat "Panther" at Agadir in July, and has led to endless gossip as to the precise relationships between the three great

Powers, and the gravity of the negotiations between them. Sir Edward Grey has been Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1905, and Liberal M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed since 1885. From 1892 until 1895 he was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He is the third Baronet of a creation dating from 1814, and was born in 1862. He succeeded his grandfather in 1882. Three years later he married Dorothy, daughter of Mr. S. F. Widdrington, of Newton Hall, Northumberland. He has been a widower since 1906.

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL.



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OF

## "THE SKETCH."

No. 284. Vol. 77—December 1911.



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## THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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## PARLIAMENT.

MR. BONAR LAW made his debut in debate as  
Leader of the Opposition on an unexciting occasion.  
There was a sparsely occupied House when he rose from  
Mr. Balfour's former seat, at the third reading of the  
Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill, to protest against  
the formation of a separate Board of Agriculture for  
the Northern portion of the kingdom. English country  
members were specially pleased by his insistence on uni-  
form administration with reference to cattle disease. It  
fell to the lot of Mr. Ure, the Lord Advocate, who was in  
charge of the Scottish measure, to congratulate Mr. Law  
on his appointment as Unionist leader, and this he did,  
amid cordial cheers, in a dignified manner. The Bill in  
question provides facilities for the extension of small hold-  
ings, and extends the crofter system throughout Scotland  
by giving smallholders security of tenure and the right to  
have a fair or equitable rent fixed by a Land Court, but it  
has been rendered more acceptable to its former oppo-  
nents by establishing a more flexible procedure in the  
case of tenancies where the permanent improvements  
have been made by the owners. While it has been  
awaiting the consideration of the House of Lords,  
the Insurance Bill has passed through Committee  
of the House of Commons with many of the original  
clauses undiscussed and a large number of new pro-  
visions introduced without a word of comment. The  
unemployment section has, at the same time, emerged  
from a Grand Committee "upstairs," where it was skil-  
fully conducted by Mr. Sydney Buxton, one of the  
most courteous and painstaking Ministers; and the vast  
joint measure is now being privately examined with a  
view to its brief consideration by the House at the Report  
stage, which begins next Tuesday. Testimony is borne  
to the vast amount of labour devoted to the Bill by  
Mr. Lloyd George and the amiable temper which he  
has, except on a few occasions, shown; and, on the  
other hand, there is general acknowledgment of the  
assistance given in the improvement of the measure by  
Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Forster on the front  
Opposition bench, and by Mr. Worthington Evans, who  
has become very familiar at the front corner below  
the Opposition gangway. A considerable number of  
Unionists have, indeed, devoted to it many arduous  
days and tedious nights without much hope of even a  
Parliamentary reward. Among the Chancellor's own  
colleagues Sir Rufus Isaacs has been most steadily  
engaged on the measure; while Mr. Booth has been  
distinguished among his back-bench followers by  
mastery of its provisions. In the latter part of this  
week the Commons turned their attention to the Coal  
Mines Bill.

## THE RAND SEEN FROM A BALLOON: CAPTAIN SPELTERINI'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

IN this issue we publish a number of remarkable  
photographs by that well-known aeronaut Captain  
E. Spelterini, which reveal the city of Johannesburg  
and its surroundings in quite a new aspect, even to its  
own inhabitants. The photographs were taken from a  
balloon, and they give a wonderful idea of the "lie"  
of the land. Especially striking is the view of a suburb  
of Johannesburg, all laid out, like a chess-board, in  
symmetrical squares. Captain Spelterini has a most  
interesting collection of photographs taken during bal-  
loon ascents in various parts of the world, including  
Egypt and the Alps. Further details of his work will  
be found under our illustrations. As an antithesis to  
his views of the Rand from the upper air, we give also  
a page showing in pictorial diagram the workings of a  
Rand gold-mine under the earth.

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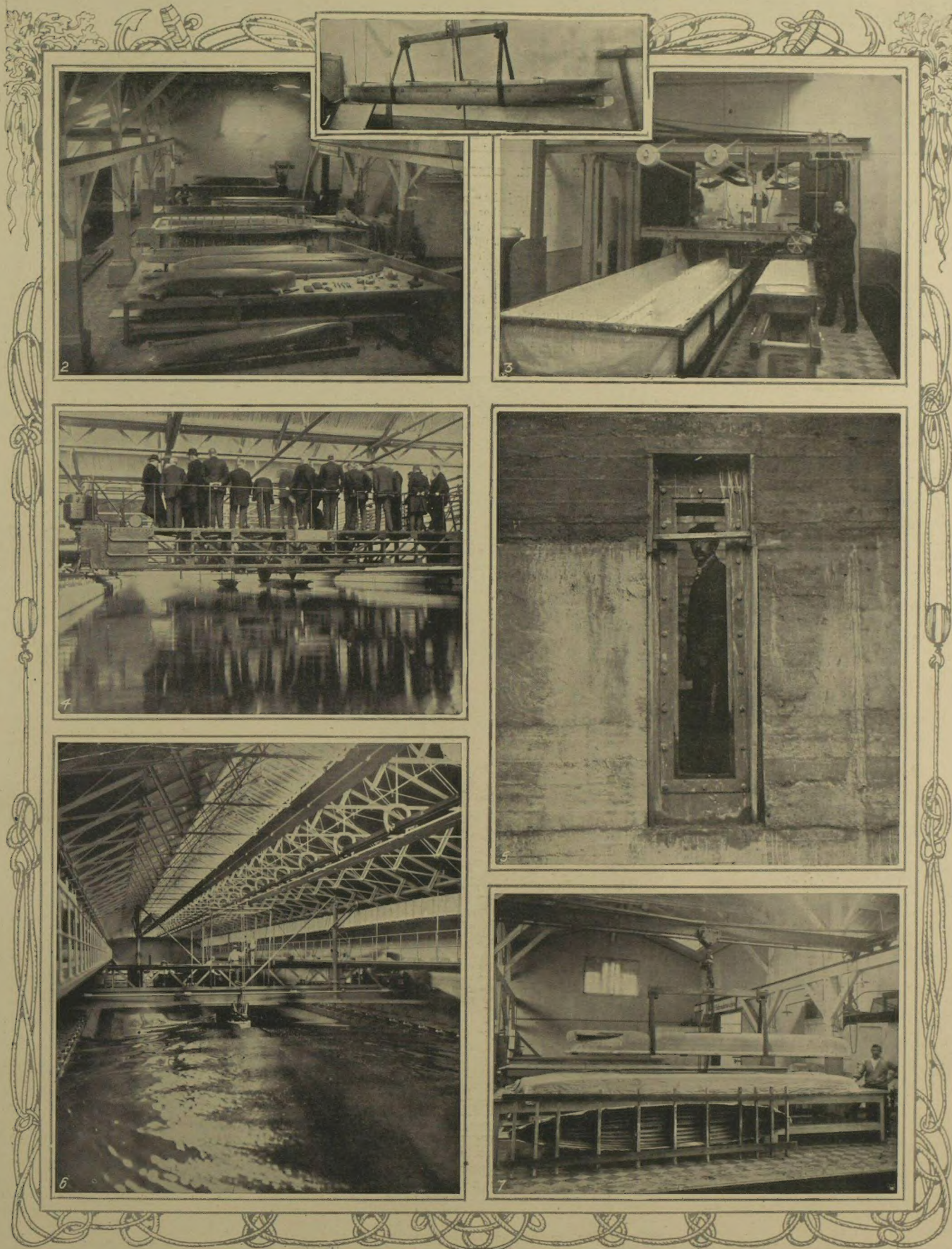
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# THE "OLYMPIC" AND THE "HAWKE" IN A TANK: THE WAX-MODEL TEST.

HOW SHIPS ARE TRIED IN MODEL FORM.



1. THE TYPE OF VESSEL FIXED BENEATH THE TOWING-CARRIAGE OF THE TANK: A PARAFFIN-WAX MODEL OF THE HULL OF AN ATLANTIC LINER.

2. ATTACHED TO THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S TESTING-TANK: A WAX-MODEL ROOM.

3. ENSURING THE ACCURACY OF A MODEL: TESTING A WAX HULL BY RUNNING "GUIDES" OVER IT.

4. THE "HAWKE" ON THE LEFT, THE "OLYMPIC" ON THE RIGHT: THE MODELS OF THE TWO VESSELS ATTACHED TO THE TOWING-CARRIAGE AT THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, AND DRAWN THROUGH THE WATER DURING THE PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ACCIDENT.

5. HOW THE BEHAVIOUR OF MODELS MAY BE WATCHED FROM BELOW THE WATER'S SURFACE: AN OBSERVATION-CHAMBER IN THE SIDE OF THE TANK.

6. TESTING A MODEL SHIP: OBSERVERS ON THE TOWING-CARRIAGE WATCHING, BY MEANS OF THEIR INSTRUMENTS, THE BEHAVIOUR OF A MODEL BELOW THE CARRIAGE.

7. REPRESENTATIVES OF GREAT SHIPS OF THE FUTURE: A STORE-ROOM FOR WAX MODELS.

The action for damages arising out of the collision between the "Olympic" and the "Hawke" led Sir Samuel Evans, the Judge, and the two Elder Brethren of Trinity House sitting with him, to pay a special visit to the National Physical Laboratory to witness experiments with the aid of wax models of the two vessels—see, indeed, a partial reconstruction of the accident, and note what they might, particularly in regard to the theory that the

suction caused by the giant "Olympic" had drawn the smaller "Hawke" towards her. The tank at the Laboratory (seen in Illustration 4) is 500 ft. long. The wax models being tested are fixed beneath the towing carriage, which spans the tank, runs above it, and draws the models through the water. Instruments on the towing-carriage enable the behaviour of the models to be recorded.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY SHEPSTONE, NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, AND L.N.A.]





By G. K. CHESTERTON,

THERE are real advantages in our English method of filling the Bench by promotions from the Bar: the true nature of its disadvantages is not so clearly seen. It appears most, perhaps, in the best judges. There have been and there are judges who are simply bad; but bad men and bad lawyers might appear by any process of choice, our own or the Continental one. There are stupid and wicked English barristers, but so there are stupid and wicked French officials. The incidental recurrence of the tyrant cannot be prevented by any system, but only by a certain healthy resistance in public opinion. But the very best English judges lie open to a weakness which is peculiar to their own country and their own professional origin.

The difficulty is this: that the English judge is always an advocate, not in the sense of being partial, but in the sense of being *ingenious*. It is the business of an advocate to take some long and complicated business, and make up a connected theory about it which shall leave his client blameless: it is the business of the other advocate to make up another theory which shall equally exonerate his. He must have some of the talents of a novelist as well as a historian. When these two clear and clever stories are put before the judge, the judge may be perfectly impartial as regards those two stories. But he has been making up such stories for the greater part of his life; he has (in the cases we are considering) an active, inventive, perhaps even creative, mind; he has a relish for his old trade and the sight of younger men competing in it. The result is that he has a tendency to cap the two ingenious theories, not with a dull summary of all the facts, but with some third ingenious theory of his own. Suppose any simple little episode of daily life: suppose a naturalist has stolen a valuable ostrich from the Zoological Gardens by riding on its back down Albany Street—we can imagine the lucid explanations of the two barristers. The first advocate would tell a simple tale of a man running away with a bird—a bird whose noted strength and speed favoured its removal in the style of the Arab steed in the song. The second advocate would tell an equally simple tale of a bird running away with a man—a bird whose well-known speed and strength naturally baffled all attempts of a weak and terrified biologist to arrest its course. Now a third advocate is listening in a new kind of wig, and not fed'd to maintain either story. But his professional habit and instinct tempt him almost overpoweringly to think in the same cunning and selective manner. So, instead of prosaically saying that one is right and the other wrong, he will split the thing at a new angle with a new intellectual distinction. He will decide, for instance, that, as an ostrich is a wild animal, the naturalist cannot be indicted for stealing, though he might be (the Judge will weightily add) for poaching. The promoted barrister does not hold a brief for either side; but he has not thrown up all briefs: he makes one of his own, as a matter of art for art's sake.

This explains some of the worst and wildest of recent decisions. Some time ago I mentioned in this column the extraordinary case of John K. Prothero, a novelist, whose serial was stopped and saddled with heavy damages because the quite ordinary name of its villain happened to be the real name of a quite obscure person. The decision seemed to many people obviously unjust, yet in that case there was

clearly no judicial prejudice against either party: the judge treated the author with respect and even with sympathy. He simply had a theory of his own of what the labyrinthine English law really meant in the matter; and he set it forth in all its insane iniquity as lucidly and happily as any other professor would set forth any other hypothesis. As a matter of fact, the ingenuity of such jurists is likely to be further taxed, for the affair is not yet over. By an amusing inspiration, the author has republished the offending romance, called "Motley and Tinsel," with all the names altered

stage-manager Hilaire Belloc, and an entertaining cabman George R. Sims.

This is the plague that has fallen upon British law. Instead of its lucidity becoming a science, its obscurity has become a sport. Justice is not preserved by its guardians as peasants preserve a field—that results may come by orderly and natural laws, and that what they sow they may reap. It is preserved as hunters preserve a forest—in the hope that it may be always dark, various, mysterious, and full of surprises. The

bad judge is bribed by such pleasures as attract all dishonest men—unearned money, undeserved glory, solid social position, and secret but infinite pleasures. But the good judge is bribed by a powerful pleasure that tempts (and sometimes almost intolerably tempts) a really honest man—the immense pleasure of abstract argument and intellectual effort. And so even the magistrate, who sincerely contemplates bearing not the sword in vain, often uses the sword for the purpose of splitting hairs rather than for its older and more magnanimous purpose of splitting heads.

The most honourable exception to the evil is that of the smaller judges, who preside over County Courts and similar small arenas, where they come in contact with coarser and more vivid truth. In this connection I cannot refrain from imploring all my readers to get hold of Judge Parry's "Judgments in Vacation"; it is published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and it is extraordinarily good. For one thing, Judge Parry, in the Court where he presides, has the enormous advantage of being, in a large number of cases, the only lawyer present. And when a man is the only lawyer present he falls back upon the weapons of nature (as the modern ladies say when they scratch) and uses his own common-sense. The disputes he has to settle are not between two other advocates like himself, both learned like himself, both celebrated like himself, both perhaps as familiar to the gossips and the journalists as a couple of popular actors. He does not have to decide between two prominent politicians, like Sir Charles Russell in the last generation, or Sir Edward Carson in this, who appear as the great plenipotentiary ambassadors of two monstrously wealthy newspapers, or two enormous aristocratic clans. Judge Parry in the County Court constantly has the two real men in front of him, and decides the matter like a man. He does not have merely two lawyers before him and yield to the maddening temptation to be a lawyer, and the best lawyer of the three. He sees on one side the real Jew pawnbroker, and on the other side the real Christian bankrupt—charged with assault and battery. He has no temptation to make up a third theoretic story to cap the two theoretic stories of the two advocates. He does not want to do so, for the real story (when you can really get it) is always the most interesting of all. Some of the stories which Judge Parry tells go down to the very roots of democratical reality. I have no space to narrate it here, but I advise anyone to read the *Adventure of the Pair of Trousers*, which "the 'ole street knew about," but which the Judge had great difficulty in elucidating. Theoretically, of course, the highest Courts of Justice ought to be the most solemn and the most terrible. But in modern England it is exactly the reverse: the highest legal officers are often occupied entirely with frivolous things. And all the time Judge Parry is really "doing justice," as Alfred or St. Louis did justice under an oak-tree.



Photo. Ritchie's.

GONE THE WAY OF LEONARDO DA VINCI'S "MONA LISA": FRA ANGELICO'S "MADONNA DELLA STELLA," RECENTLY STOLEN FROM THE MUSEO DI SAN MARCO AT FLORENCE.

On the night of November 19 thieves broke into the Museo di San Marco at Florence, and carried off Fra Angelico's "Madonna della Stella," a small, famous, and valuable picture. It was in a cell which Fra Angelico himself had once occupied, on the upper floor of the Museum, which was formerly a monastery. This robbery, so soon after the theft of the "Mona Lisa" from the Louvre, will doubtless make the keepers of picture-galleries more vigilant. It should be pointed out that the stolen picture formed the central panel of Fra Angelico's famous triptych. One of the other panels found its way to London. Fra Angelico entered the Dominican Order in 1408, and lived at the San Marco Monastery from 1436 to 1445, painting there a wonderful series of frescoes. Among his most famous works are the "Adoration of the Magi" and the "Crucifixion" in the San Marco Museum, the "Resurrection" in our National Gallery, and the "Coronation of the Virgin" in the Louvre.

to those of quite celebrated people, who gave their permission as a protest against the judgment. It says something for the swing and spirit of the story considered as a good melodrama that one can still read it as a story, original and romantic, although the aged box-office man is called Bernard Shaw, the second



## JUNGLE-CUTTERS IN "REGENT STREET": HEAD-HUNTERS ALLIED TO BRITAIN.



MEN CAPABLE OF CUTTING A ROAD ONE MILE LONG BY TWELVE FEET WIDE THROUGH THICK JUNGLE IN TWO HOURS:  
ANGANI, OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AGAINST THE ABORS, ON THE MARCH AT KOBO.

The Angani belong to one of those tribes whose members are generically known as Nagas, and are head-hunters to such an extent that they are very closely watched when engaged on their duties as carriers with the British force. They are wonderful jungle-clearers. They think little of the *dao* dealt out to the troops for this work, and prefer to use their own home-made tools, favouring above all a spear-head removed from the shaft, and used as a knife. They

sharpen their weapons, by the way, on one side only. So expert are they that they can cut a road one mile long and twelve feet wide through thick jungle in two hours, chanting all the time and together "Ah-esh-bo-ho." A detachment of them is here shown, with knives carried behind them in a belt, marching through that road of the Kobo camp which is known as "Regent Street." All the camp roads have received names in the same way.

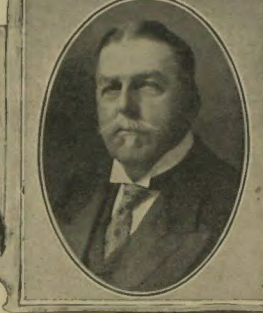


## PORTRAITS &amp; PERSONAL NOTES



Photo, W. H. Litch.  
**THE EARL OF PLYMOUTH,**  
Who has Purchased the Crystal Palace  
for £110,000.

honourably to stick to France." He went on to speak of the state and dispositions of the Army and Navy at the time of the crisis, and made allegations as to the Navy which have provoked denials and much hostile criticism. Captain Faber is reported to have said, among other things, that "when the pinch came our Fleet was divided into three portions. . . . At the moment we lost sight of the German fleet . . . and the real danger was . . . that the German



Photo, Topham.  
**THE LATE SIR CUTHBERT QUILTER,**  
Well known as an Agriculturist, Politician,  
Financier, Art Patron, and Sportsman.

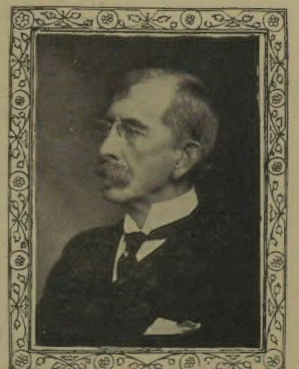
Sir Cuthbert Quilter was a man of many interests—finance, politics, agriculture, sport (yachting and shooting), and art all claiming his attention. His father, Mr. William Quilter, founded the firm of public accountants—Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co. Sir Cuthbert was born in London in 1841, and as a young man became a member of the Stock Exchange. He

had a large interest in the National Telephone Company, of which he was one of the founders. In 1884 he bought the Bawdsey estate, on the Suffolk coast, and spent large sums in developing it. He was for many years President of the Suffolk Horse Society, and was very popular in the county for his generous support of local breeds. In 1885 he was elected Liberal M.P. for Sudbury, and held the seat (later as a Liberal Unionist) till 1906. His eldest son, who now succeeds to the title, regained the seat for the Unionists last year. Sir Cuthbert Quilter received his baronetcy in 1897. At the sale of his art collection in 1909, the total on one day was £87,780.

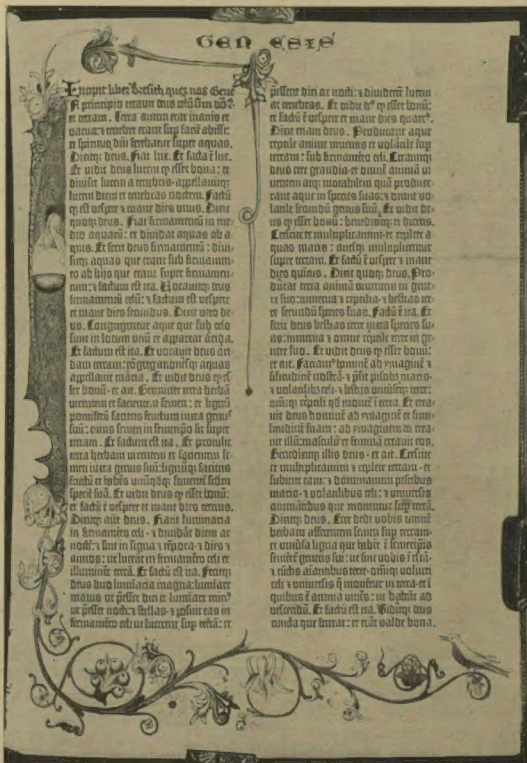
On Nov. 21 polling took place at Yeovil in the by-election in South Somerset caused by the recent elevation of Sir Edward Strachey to the Peerage. The successful Conservative candidate, the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, who has gained the seat for his party, had twice previously contested the division, in the two General Elections last year, and reduced the Liberal majority on the second occasion. Mr. Herbert is a half-brother of the Earl of Carnarvon. He was born in 1880, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He is a Lieutenant in the Royal North Devon Yeomanry, and an Hon. Attaché in the Diplomatic Service. His wife, whom he married last year, is a daughter of the fourth Viscount de Vesci.

Mr. Morgan Shuster, the energetic American whose action as Treasurer-General of Persia is said to have caused a political crisis in that country, received his appointment this year on the recommendation of Mr. Taft. It was Mr. Shuster who, some time back, wished to appoint Major Stokes, an Anglo-Indian officer, to organise a revenue gendarmerie in Persia. The Russian Government objected, because the Major would have been employed in Northern Persia, and he was not allowed by the British authorities to resign his commission in order to take up the work. More recently Mr. Shuster has been in conflict with the Russian representatives in Persia on other matters, and it was expected that Russia would demand his dismissal. Mr. and Mrs. Shuster occupy a handsome house in Teheran.

In honour of the election of Mr. Bonar Law to the leadership of the Unionist Party, Mr. James Buchanan, a member of the well-known firm of whisky distillers, has made a munificent offer to the Tariff Reform League, of which he is himself vice-president. He has promised the league a donation of £10,000, either in a lump sum, or as an annual subscription of £2000 for five years, the choice to rest with Mr. Bonar Law. Mr. Buchanan has for some time been subscribing £250 a year to the funds of the League.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
**MR. JAMES BUCHANAN,**  
Who is giving £10,000 to the Tariff Reform League.



A PAGE FROM THE BOOK WHICH REALISED THE RECORD PRICE OF £5800: THE BEGINNING OF "GENESIS" IN THE HUTM MAZARIN BIBLE. At the recent sale of the famous library formed by the late Mr. Henry Huth, and extended by his son, the late Mr. A. H. Huth, the record price of £5800 was paid by Mr. Alfred Quaritch for a copy, in two volumes, of the Mazarin Bible, which has been described as "the most important book in the whole range of book-collecting." It is the *editio princeps* Latin Bible, and is called the Mazarin Bible, from the fact that the copy in the Mazarin Library was the first recognised to possess special distinction as the work of Gutenberg. The edition was printed about 1453-5, and only some twenty-three complete copies have been traced. Mr. Huth's copy in 1824 fetched only £199 10s. at Sir M. S. Sykes's sale. At the Henry Perkins sale in 1873, the late Mr. B. Quaritch gave £2690 for it, and sold it to Mr. Huth for £2715. The price just paid by Mr. Alfred Quaritch is believed to be the record sum paid for an early printed book in England.



Photo, L.N.A.  
**THE LATE REV. A. J. DOUGLAS,**  
The Missionary who was recently  
Shot by a Portuguese Official in  
Nyassaland.

fleet . . . might smash up one portion after the other." Captain Faber has sat for the Andover division of Hampshire since 1906. He retired from the Army in 1890, having formerly been in the Royal Horse Artillery, and he is now a partner in Messrs. Strong and Co.'s brewery at Romsey. During the South African War he volunteered.



**MR. MORGAN SHUSTER,**  
The American whose Actions as  
Treasurer-General of Persia are said  
to have caused a Political Crisis.

M. Theodore Byard, the well-known singer, has received an honourable recognition of his talents in the shape of a decoration conferred by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, at whose Court he recently sang. It is not long since M. Byard gave a successful song-recital at the Bechstein Hall, when he showed his versatility by rendering songs in English, French, German, and Italian. He arranged to give a concert at the Town Hall, Oxford, on Nov. 25.

Considerable mystery (at the time of writing) surrounds the tragic death of the Rev. Arthur Jeffreys Douglas, the missionary who was shot by a Portuguese official, named Taveira, on Nov. 10, at Kango, on the shores of Lake Nyasa. The first account stated that Mr. Douglas landed

at Kango in company with the Bishop of Nyasaland (the Right Rev. Gerard Trower) and three ladies, and that the official shot Mr. Douglas after an altercation. Subsequently a report in the Lisbon papers stated that some British missionaries landed at Kango with a number of natives, who seized some arms and ammunition that had been confiscated, set free some negro prisoners, and threatened the Portuguese officer with pistols. Mr. Douglas, with three ladies and some natives, the Lisbon report says, landed later, and the officer, thinking it was another invasion, ordered them to halt; when they continued to advance he fired. Questions have been asked in the House of Commons on the subject, and Colonel Seeley said the Government were in communication with the Portuguese Government, and that apparently Taveira had been arrested. Mr. Douglas was formerly at Lincoln College, Oxford. He was ordained deacon in 1895, and priest in the following year, and after three years as curate of St. Edmund, Salisbury, he became in 1898 Rector of Salwarpe, near Droitwich. He went out as a missionary to British Central Africa in 1901, and was stationed at Likoma, on Lake Nyasa.

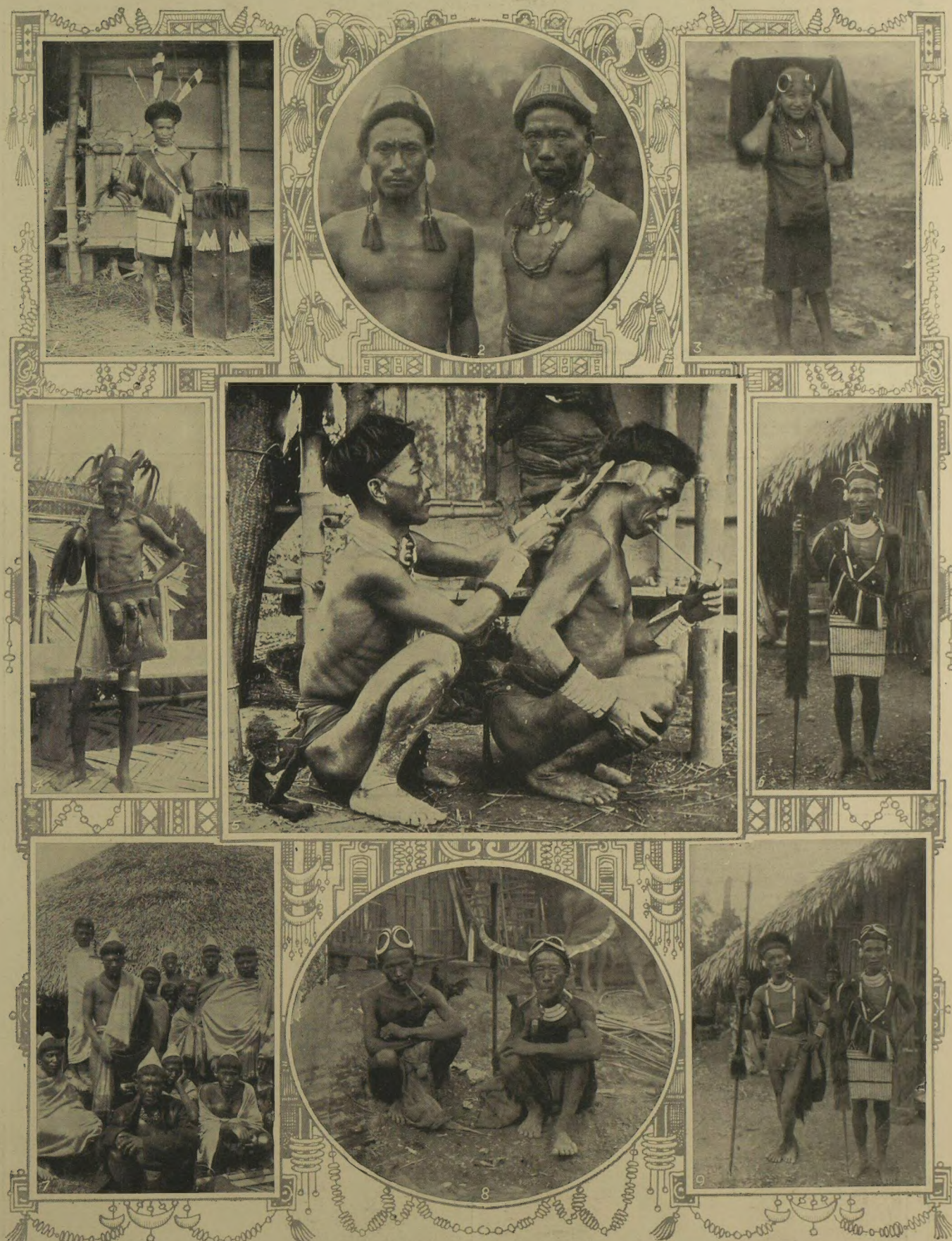


Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
**CAPTAIN W. V. FABER, M.P.,**  
Whose Speech on the Moroccan Crisis and the Navy provoked much Comment

Much feeling was aroused by the recent publication of a speech which Captain W. V. Faber, Conservative M.P. for Andover, delivered there at a mayoral banquet on Nov. 9. Captain Faber claimed to give the inner history of the British Cabinet's action during the Moroccan crisis, and mentioned Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George as the two Ministers "who decided



# HEAD-HUNTERS AND EX-HEAD-HUNTERS AS BRITAIN'S ALLIES: JUNGLE-CLEARERS AND CARRIERS OF THE ABOR EXPEDITION.



1. IN FULL WAR-PAINT: A NAGA.

4. WEARING A CAP ORNAMENTED WITH TUFTS OF HUMAN HAIR: A NAGA MEDICINE MAN.

7. FROM A HEAD-HUNTING VILLAGE BEYOND BRITISH CONTROL: NAGAS.

2. ADMITTED HEAD-HUNTERS: NAGA CHIEFS FROM BEYOND BRITISH TERRITORY.

5. A NATIVE BATTLE-AXE AS "SCISSORS": CUTTING HAIR BY BEATING IT AGAINST THE EDGE OF A DAO-BLADE.

8. WEARING A CAP DESIGNED TO SUGGEST BUFFALO-HORNS: A NAGA MAN.

3. A BURDEN-BEARER: A NAGA WOMAN.

6. WEARING A SPORRAN OF SHELL-COVERED CLOTH: A NAGA FROM BRITISH TERRITORY, IN DANCING DRESS.

9. IN DANCING-DRESS: NAGAS IN GALA ARRAY.

The Abor Expedition must depend entirely upon natives for its transport, the country in which it is operating being so mountainous. Some three thousand carriers have been recruited from the tribes, generically known as Nagas, who live on the hills on the left, or south, bank of the Brahmaputra, while the Abors dwell on the outlying hills of the Himalayan ranges on the north bank. Part of the Naga hills is under British control; in other parts

the Nagas are still head-hunters, and head-hunting goes on within ten miles of many tea-gardens in Assam. The Nagas are wonderful clearers of jungle: recently they cut a road one mile long by twelve feet wide through thick jungle in two hours. They are paid one shilling a day for their work with the Expedition. It should be understood that not all the Nagas are head-hunters; for example, only certain of those here shown still follow the practice.



## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



*Photo, Record Press.*

A RESULT OF THE TORRENTIAL RAINS; LANES AND MEADOWS FLOODED AT TONBRIDGE.

The torrential rains have caused numerous floods of a more or less serious nature. During the week-end, for example, the Medway overflowed its banks from Maidstone to Tonbridge, flooding lanes, fields, and streets.



*Photo, Newspaper Illus.*

"CATCH!" DELIVERING BREAD IN UNUSUAL FASHION IN A FLOODED STREET IN TONBRIDGE.



IN THE DESERT TOWN WHICH IS MOUSSA BEY'S HEADQUARTERS; A HOLE TORN IN A WALL BY AN ITALIAN SHELL.



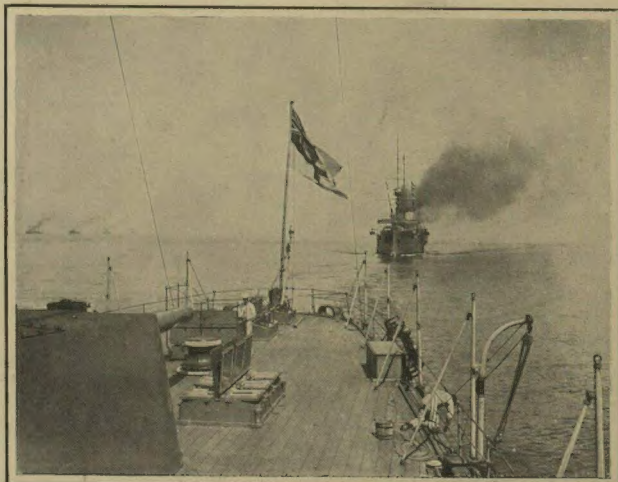
"HURRAH FOR THE SULTAN!" MOUSSA BEY'S FORCE PARADED IN THE DESERT TOWN WHICH IS THE COMMANDANT'S HEADQUARTERS IN TRIPOLI.



AFTER BOMBARDMENT FROM THE SEA; SHELL DAMAGE IN THE TURKISH HEADQUARTERS.

For obvious reasons, Mr. Seppings-Wright does not describe the position of Moussa Bey's headquarters, naming it merely as a desert town. With regard to the central photograph of these three, Mr. Seppings-Wright says: "Moussa Bey inspected the posts and pickets in review order. He made a gallant little speech; then took his place at the head of the soldiers, who presented arms at the bugle-call, and shouted three times, 'Zita Sultan' ('Hurrah for the Sultan')."

*Photographs by H. C. Seppings-Wright, "Central News" Correspondent with the Turks.*



*Photo, Topical.*

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFETY OF THE KING AND QUEEN ON THE HIGH SEAS; THE "MEDINA'S" ESCORT ROUNDING CAPE ST. VINCENT.



*Photo, Garcia.*

THE KING-EMPEROR AT A FAMOUS STRONGHOLD: THE "MEDINA" AT GIBRALTAR, WHICH SHE REACHED ON NOVEMBER 14, AFTER TIME.

The "Medina" is escorted by the "Defence," the "Cochrane," the "Natal," and the "Argyll." Our photograph was taken from the last-named ship. The vessel bearing the King and Queen to India reached Gibraltar behind time, owing to the rough weather, and did not arrive off the Rock until nearly eight o'clock at night. She entered the harbour at five minutes past nine. Her lateness caused the salutes and illuminations to be cancelled. At 10.45 the next morning the "Medina" moved out of harbour, the King standing on the upper bridge acknowledging the salutes.



# THE HAT WHICH CONCEALS ALL BUT THE SMILE: SECRETS AT LONGCHAMP.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



AS EFFECTIVE AS A CAP OF INVISIBILITY: GIGANTIC MILLINERY ON A FRENCH RACE-COURSE.

In the autumn fashions of smart Parisiennes the colossal hat is still a conspicuous feature—in fact, it is so conspicuous that it wholly overshadows most of the human features of its wearer, concealing everything except the smile. In this respect it is almost as effective, for the purpose of escaping recognition, as a cap of invisibility of the kind worn by the heroes and heroines of fairyland. This gigantic millinery is particularly appropriate for the purpose of gossip, or an

exchange of secrets. As shown in our Drawing, which was made a few Sundays ago at a race-meeting at Longchamp, a group of fashionable hats, when fair intriguers put their heads together, forms an ample roof, or screen, under cover of which the most private conversations could be conducted without fear of being overheard, the most searching investigation be held of the character left behind of the friend who has taken his departure in the manner of Sir Peter Teazle.



# THE RICHEST GOLDFIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA: ON THE WITWATERSRAND.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAPTAIN ED. SPELTERINI.



ON A SITE WHICH WAS OPEN VELD T TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO: JOHANNESBURG, THE CITY OF GOLD.

Ferreira Deep.



City and Suburbs.

Village Deep.

Village Main Reef.

AS AN AERONAUT SAW IT: THE WITWATERSRAND WITH ITS MINES, ITS WORKERS' VILLAGES, AND THE MOUNTAINS OF MATERIAL FROM WHICH THE GOLD HAS BEEN EXTRACTED.

Captain Spelterini, who took these photographs and the others of the same subject which appear in this issue, has made many ascents of great importance and interest, and his collection of photographs taken while in the air includes some 300 plates illustrating the beauties and the features of Mont Blanc, most of the Swiss Alps, Egypt, and the Transvaal. He stayed at Johannesburg for seven weeks, lectured, and took a remarkable photographs

of which we are writing. A short time ago he had made no fewer than 555 ascents, during which he took over 1200 passengers aloft. He was accompanied by two people during each of the flights above Johannesburg, and strained an altitude of between 6500 and 7800 feet above the city; that is to say, from 13,000 to 1,600 feet above sea-level. The temperature at the maximum height attained was one degree below zero (Centigrade).



# WHERE "ALMOND-ROCK" YIELDS GOLD: RAND MINES, FROM ABOVE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAPTAIN ED. SPELTERINI.



AS SEEN FROM A BALLOON: THE CENTRAL GROUP OF RAND MINES, SOUTH-EAST OF JOHANNESBURG.



## IN THE HEART OF THE RICHEST GOLD-MINING DISTRICT IN SOUTH AFRICA: RAND MINES SEEN FROM A BALLOON.

As we have had occasion to remark under another illustration, the layers of conglomerate which contain gold, auriferous iron pyrites, copper, zinc, and antimony, are called by the Dutch "banket"—that is to say, almond-rock. Mr. Hays Hammond, writing in "Cassier's Magazine" a while ago, said of Rand reefs: "It is estimated that for every mile in length along the course of the reefs, down to a vertical depth of 1000 feet from the dip of the reefs, gold to the value of about £10,000,000 will be extracted. This is a conservative

estimate—at least, as applied to the central section of the Rand. If we assume these conditions to obtain to a depth of 6000 feet vertically, we have the enormous sum of £60,000,000 for each mile in length. It is not unreasonable to suppose that these conditions will be maintained along most of the central section, say, for a distance of ten miles, in which case we would have an auriferous area, within practicable mining depths, containing upwards of £600,000,000 value of gold."



# ALL SQUARES: THE CITY OF GOLD AND OF DUST SEEN FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM THE AIR ABOVE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CAPTAIN ED. SPELTERINI.



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, OPEN VELDT: JOHANNESBURG, THE LARGEST CITY OF THE TRANSVAAL—ONE OF ITS SUBURBS.

In 1885, that which is now the site of Johannesburg, the largest city of the Transvaal, was open veldt. A year later, the riches of the Witwatersrand deposits having been proclaimed, a town sprang up upon it, and grew rapidly, for was it not on the "Rand" Goldfields, the richest gold-mining district in South Africa? By the time ten years had passed it had become a centre of much business, six square miles in area, with a population of some 8000 Boers, 34,000 Britons, and 43,000 natives. In 1900, on

May 29 of which year Lord Roberts occupied it, it was of paramount importance. The latest published census returns give its population as 83,902 whites, 62,324 aboriginal natives, and 12,154 of other coloured races. Being a place of modern growth, it is built in squares. This photograph, like the others by Captain E.J. Spelterini which are published in this issue, were taken by that very well-known aeronaut from his balloon "Sirius," and are the first ever made of the city of gold and of dust from the air



# LIKE A RELIEF-MAP OF SCENIC RAILWAYS; OR A STRANGE GAME FOR MAN'S AMUSEMENT!

PHOTOGRAPH BY CAPTAIN ED. SPEITERINI.

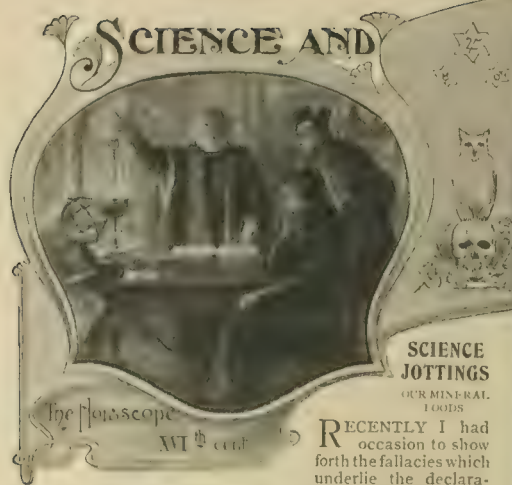


WHERE THE EARTH SURRENDERS ITS GOLDEN TREASURE: RAND MINES SEEN FROM A HEIGHT OF OVER 6500 FEET.

Captain Spelterini made no fewer than four most successful balloon ascents above Johannesburg and was able to take the photographs reproduced in this number, despite the fact that the city of gold has also been called the city of dust, for when it is windy Johannesburg and the Rand as a whole are enveloped in a veil of fine dust which is blown from the heaps containing the material from which the gold has been extracted. To quote Mr. Archibald Williams's "Romance of Mining" (Pearson): "The Witwatersrand

is a range of hills running east and west, which separates the Limpopo Basin on the north from the Vaal Basin on the south. At some period early in the earth's history subterranean agencies heaved up the surface of the plateau. . . . The strata consisted of quartz, sandstone, and igneous rocks, sandwiched between which are layers of conglomerate, which, from their appearance, the Dutch named 'banket' or almond-rock. The conglomerate contains very finely divided gold, auriferous iron pyrites, copper, zinc, and antimony."





## SCIENCE JOTTINGS

OUR MINERAL  
FOODS

RECENTLY I had occasion to show forth the fallacies which underlie the declaration of some food-fad-

dists, that common salt is not only an unnecessary but injurious article of diet. I gave adequate reason for the taking of salt, pointing out the fact that it is a natural constituent of the living body, that it is needed for the elaboration of the gastric juice of the stomach, and that it is required for the due solution of certain important constituent elements of the blood. All history, sacred and profane, contains references to the importance of salt, both as an element in the food-supply, and as a preservative. The fact that a solution of salt and water injected into a vein revives a person about to succumb from hæmorrhage—a point alluded to in my former article—is also worth bearing in mind when arguments are used against the use of the mineral as an adjunct to our food.

The discussion concerning salt has had the effect of calling forth several inquiries from readers respecting the mineral phase of our nutrition viewed as a whole. Hence, to day, I propose to reply to these inquiries, an additional reason for returning to the topic being that this side of our nutrition is one which receives but scant attention from the general reader.

Our diet list, we may first note, must comprise the substances whereof the body itself consists. These substances are water, minerals, proteids (or nitrogenous foods), fats, and starches and sugars. The water, minerals, and proteids are typically body-builders in the sense that they contribute to tissue-formation, and to the renewal of the wear and tear which are inseparable in the case of a living machine constantly at work. Water

and minerals, besides, discharge important duties in the active life and functions of the frame, apart from the fact that two-thirds of a human body by weight consist of water, which

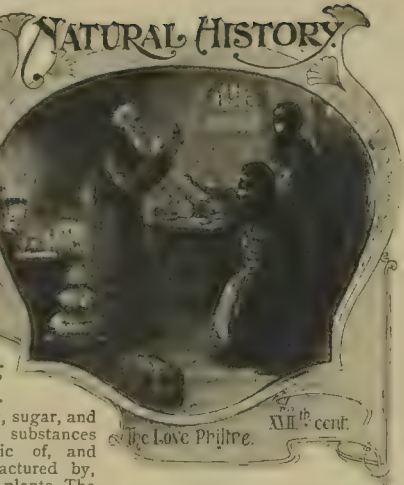
itself is a component of protoplasm or living matter. Of fat there is stowed up in the body from 20 lb. to 23 lb., the obese person being more fully favoured, or, it may be, handicapped. Starch and sugar are not prominent bodily substances—that is, they are not stored up to any extent, though a large amount is consumed daily. These foods largely represent the coal of the living engine, and are employed in the evolution of energy or working power. The fats similarly contribute to this latter development, and are typical heat-producers; in proof of which statement, witness the fatty diet of the Eskimos. The minerals stand in a peculiar relationship to the frame. To start with, in our bodies we find no element which



CAN SUGAR-BEET BE GROWN IN ENGLAND? THE ROOT OF THE MATTER—THE DUTCH BEET-GROWER'S METHOD OF USING THE DIGGING-FORK.

Mr. Robertson Scott has studied the Sugar Beet industry on the Continent with a view to its possible establishment in this country. With reference to the above illustration, he points out that the Dutch worker does not, of course, wear a kid boot! Reproduced from "Sugar Beet," by "Home Countries" (J. W. Robertson Scott), by Courtesy of the Publishers, Mr. Horace Cox. (SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

form "compounds," such as protoplasm, fat, sugar, and the other substances characteristic of, and only manufactured by, animals and plants. The mineral constituents in the body of a man weighing, say, 148 lb., would amount to slightly over 8 lb. To this amount the phosphate of lime of the bones will naturally contribute most largely. In addition, we have to reckon with minerals entering into the composition of our tissues, and those dissolved in the blood and other fluids, these constituting a floating population of inorganic kind. All our minerals are obtained, of course, from the foods we eat, and practically every article of diet affords us some of our supply. We obtain minerals equally from bread and beef, from water and from milk, and from all vegetable foods. Sometimes we experience by painful results the unwise choice of foods containing particular minerals, as when we take stewed rhubarb under circumstances in which the oxalate of lime it contains serves to irritate kidneys that are not quite in healthy order.



THE LOVE PHILTRE.



RECIPIENTS OF NOBEL PRIZES FOR SCIENCE: PROFESSOR WILHELM WIEN, OF WÜRZBURG, MME. CURIE, AND DR. MAX PLANCK, OF BERLIN.

For the second time Mme. Curie has been awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry. It was first announced that the physics prize would go solely to Professor Wien, of Würzburg; later that it would be divided between him and Dr. Max Planck, of Berlin. Each prize this year is worth £7773.

Photographs by Munchener Presse-Bureau, Manuel, and News Illustrations.



SUGGESTIVE OF A SWISS GLACIER: SUGAR ALPS AT THE HOLLANDIA FACTORY.

"The pile is about thrice a man's height. . . The factory of the Hollandia Company at Gorinchem, near Rotterdam . . . covers about five acres of land. . . It can use up 60,000 tons of beets in a 'campaign.' . . One of the sights of a sugar factory is the great caverns of sugar. From the floors of these caverns the sugar comes down through shoots to be bagged."

From "Sugar Beet," by "Home Countries."

is not present in the inorganic world around us. We are built of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, calcium (or lime), potash, soda, iron, phosphorus, and other elements, which, however, are mostly combined to

servers only regard as highly trivial in character.

ANDREW WILSON.

Our mineral foods are not ingested day by day in any great amount. Probably, all told, about one ounce weight per day would cover our income from this source. But small as is this quantity, deprivation of minerals would and does imply serious results in the way of bodily upset. Take one notable case in proof of this statement. It would appear that potash figures as a highly essential element in the maintenance of the normal, healthy state. We obtain potash from meat, potatoes, green vegetables, and many other foods. If the potash supply—a small one at best—is limited or lowered, the disease known as "scurvy" breaks out. This, needless to say, is a very serious blood disorder, whereof navigators from Captain Cook to Sir John Franklin had bitter experience. Cook taught his sailors that lime juice served out daily prevented scurvy outbreaks, because it contributed potash salts to the blood. Nansen and other explorers avoided scurvy by plentiful supplies of flesh meats—bears' flesh and the like; while vegetables of the cabbage order are rich in potash, and these last cure scurvy when added to the diet. Thus we see how an apparently trifling omission in the way of mineral diet may produce great results in the way of disease. It is very much the same with the iron we need for the maintenance of the red corpuscles of the blood. Withheld, we get anæmia produced. The whole story of minerals opens up anew a great subject, that of our dependence in the matter of health upon details which ordinary observers only regard as highly trivial in character.



DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

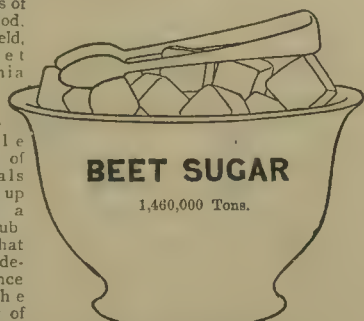
Who recently lectured before the Royal Geographical Society on "Norsemen in America," recalling the fact that they discovered the New World before Columbus.

Cook taught his sailors that lime juice served out daily prevented scurvy outbreaks, because it contributed potash salts to the blood. Nansen and other explorers avoided scurvy by plentiful supplies of flesh meats—bears' flesh and the like; while vegetables of the cabbage order are rich in potash, and these last cure scurvy when added to the diet. Thus we see how an apparently trifling omission in the way of mineral diet may produce great results in the way of disease. It is very much the same with the iron we need for the maintenance of the red corpuscles of the blood. Withheld, we get anæmia produced. The whole story of minerals opens up anew a great subject, that of our dependence in the matter of health upon details which ordinary observers only regard as highly trivial in character.



CANE  
292,000  
Tons.

ONE-FIFTH OF GREAT  
BRITAIN'S ANNUAL  
CONSUMPTION OF  
SUGAR.



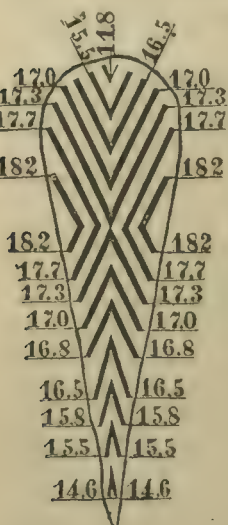
BEET SUGAR

1,460,000 Tons.

FOREIGN BEET SUGAR USED BY THE MOST SWEET-TOOTHED NATION: FOUR-FIFTHS OF GREAT BRITAIN'S ANNUAL SUGAR CONSUMPTION.

"More sugar is consumed per head of the population in Great Britain than in any other country. Four-fifths of this sugar is beet sugar. . . All this sugar is produced from beets grown on the Continent."

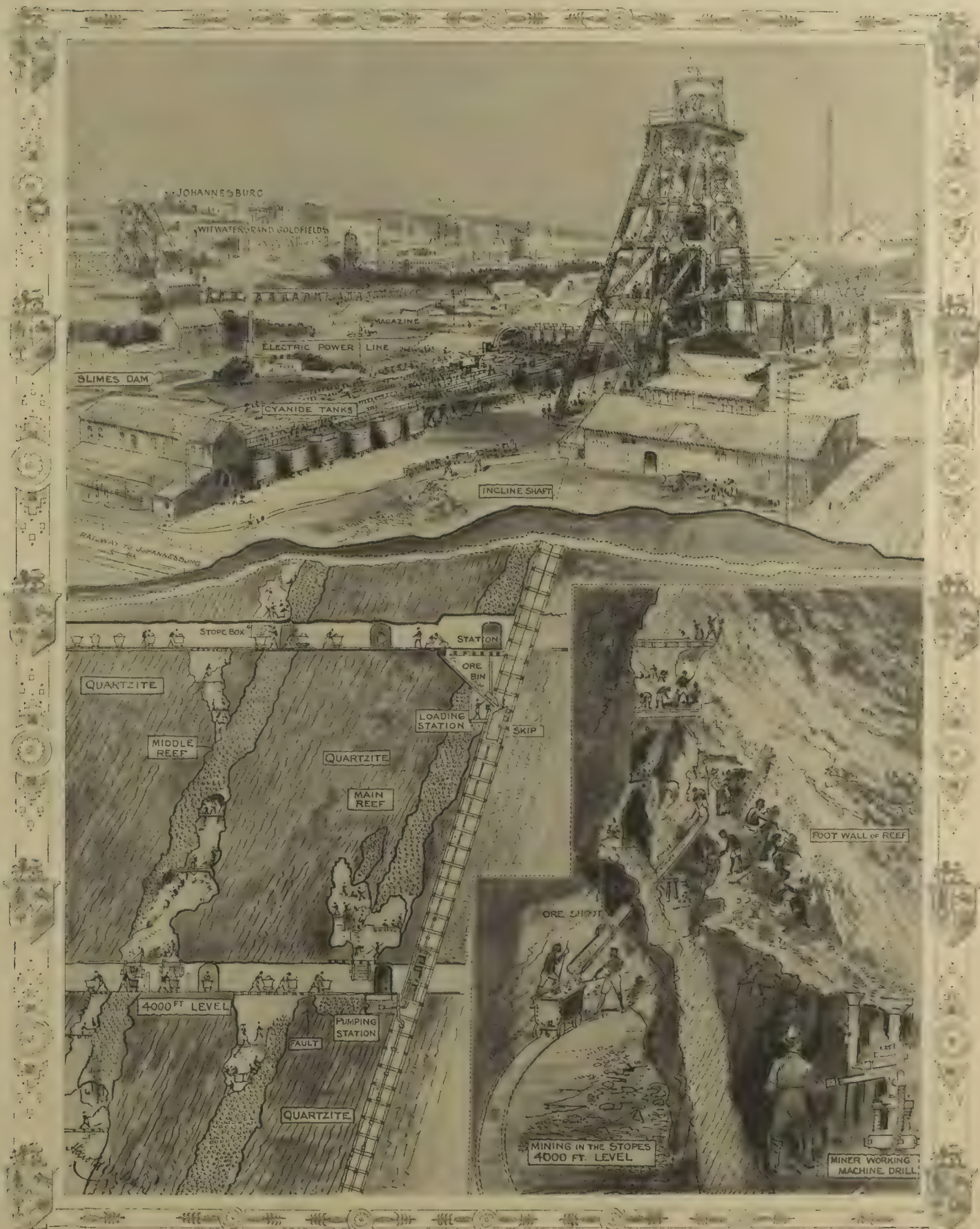
From "Sugar Beet," by "Home Countries."





## THE TREASURES BENEATH THE EARTH'S SURFACE: GOLD.

RICHS UNDERGROUND; AND HOW THEY ARE GAINED.



## III.—GOLD-MINING: THE WORKINGS OF A RAND MINE.

Our readers should take particular interest in this Illustration in view of the remarkable photographs of Johannesburg and Rand mines which are given in this issue. Mr. Oakley sends us with his drawing the following details: "The Witwatersrand Goldfields—popularly known as the 'Rand'—are situated at a height of nearly 6000 feet upon the High Veldt of the Transvaal. The goldfields stretch east and west of Johannesburg for fifty or sixty miles. The gold is found in auriferous conglomerate—known as 'Banket,' which is the Dutch name for 'almond-rock'

sweetest. It is the lowest of the series of conglomerate reefs—namely, the celebrated 'Main Reef' that has given the 'Rand' the position of the premier goldfield of the world. The 'Main Reef' is mined to a depth of over 4000 feet. In the Central Rand the Reef dips at outcrop 70 or 80 degrees, flattening at depth to about 30 degrees. Our sketch shows a general view across a portion of the Rand, also a sectional sketch through an incline-shaft. . . . The total annual gold production of the Transvaal is between seven and eight million ounces."



## LITERATURE



ANNA COMENIA DICTATING  
THE "PILGRIMS TO THE ISLES OF PENANCE"

"Pilgrims to the Isles of Penance," given to few

MR. E. T. COOK,  
Whose "Life of Ruskin" was  
recently published by Messrs.  
George Allen,  
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

MRS. ALICE PERRIN,  
The well-known Anglo-Indian  
Novelist, elected President of the  
Women Journalists' Society.  
Photograph by U.S.A. Studios.

"Siegfried" and  
"The Twilight of  
the Gods."

(See Illustrations on "The Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

RICHARD DE BURY, BISHOP OF  
DURHAM, AMONG HIS  
COPIST AND CALLIGRAPHERS

writers to justify, as fully as Mrs. Talbot Clifton has done, their first appeal to the public. Her "Pilgrims to the Isles of Penance" (John Long) is the record of an orchid hunt in Burma, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Malacca Straits and Java. Mrs. Clifton does not appeal by fine writing—before her book has travelled far into the first chapter she is found referring to her adventurous husband's "most unique achievement," and such an expression must make the judicious grieve. But their grief will be short-lived: though the author's pen, being young and inexperienced, betrays her from time to time, the lapses are to be forgiven on account of the brisk movement, the high spirits, and the sound observation that go to the making of the narrative. Then, again, there must be a certain initial bias in favour of a lady who will travel so far and so pluckily in search of beautiful flowers, and this favourable bias is increased by her choice of country. The Andaman penal settlements, the Nicobars, and the Mergui

to follow in the author's tracks without direction, for these tracks are extremely interesting, and will leave many a man and woman anxious to explore at least a

Rackham completes his work on Wagner's "trilogy with a prelude." A previous volume, it will be remembered, contained the prelude—i.e., "The Rheingold," and the first drama of the trilogy—namely, "The Valkyrie." Of the thirty exquisite full-page plates in colour contained in the new book, it is enough to say that they show Mr. Rackham at his best. These old Norse legends, with their fantastic scenery and characters, their Norns and river-nymphs and enchanted dragons, lend themselves admirably to his imaginative style, with its wonderful blend of realism and decorative effect. In the new pictures the purely decorative element is not so conspicuous as usual. There is less of the intricate tracery of tangled foliage, more dramatic simplicity and expressiveness in the human figures and faces, and altogether a tendency towards a broader manner.



GUARDED AGAINST THE EVIL ONE: A VILLAGE IN THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.  
SHOWING SCARE-DEVILS BLOWING IN THE WIND.

"The village . . . is quite lovely, and on the sea-shore stands its guardian, the tall scare-devil. Such an one is seen outside every Nicobarese village, and consists generally of a long bamboo with strips of palm and bunting on the top. . . . These natives count diseases, crimes, and misfortunes as products of the Evil One."

Archipelago, are a comparatively unknown land to the great majority of readers, and much that Mrs. Talbot Clifton has to tell is

"PILGRIMS TO THE ISLES OF PENANCE":

Orchid Gathering in the East.

By MRS. TALBOT CLIFTON.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the  
Publisher, Mr. John Long.

less elaborate in detail, and dependent for its effects rather on atmosphere, contrasts of colouring, or masses of light and shade.

A FLOWER IN THE FORM OF  
A BIRD AND WORSHIPPED AS A  
CHRISTIAN SYMBOL: THE HOLY  
DOVE ORCHID OF PANAMA.

"They [orchids] are offered to the gods in Burma, and bring the Christian natives of Panama to their knees before the *Peristeria elata*, wherein is the likeness of a dove, in which they see the true symbol of their faith."

From "Pilgrims to the Isles of Penance."

not only of great interest, but has the added gift of novelty. Incidentally we get vivid pictures of the work of those pioneers of Empire who devote laborious lives to settling the crooked straight in the far-away East—men who live and die with small reward or recognition, though they are links in the fine chain that holds Britain's foreign interests together. The story is simply, almost colloquially, told, so that it affords easy and pleasant reading; the photographs are excellent, and the author has not forgotten to give her volume the useful supplement of a map that enables the reader to follow the track of her considerable wanderings. She enjoyed the company of that very experienced traveller and explorer, her husband, whose presence enabled her to go far in security. It would be possible to pick out a score of interesting facts or incidents—there is hardly a chapter that lacks something worth quoting; but it is as well to leave the reader



WHERE EXHUMED SKELETONS ARE RE-BURIED AT A MEMORIAL FEAST: AN OSSUARY ON CAR NICOBAR.

"Car Nicobar means 'the Great Nicobar,' it being the largest island in the group. . . . The 'Memorial Feast' consists of unearthing a dead and buried member of the community, whose skeleton is then elaborately cleaned, and is afterwards reinterred in a common ground set apart for the purpose. We saw one of these 'ossuaries' where the places of the dead were marked by upright piles of wood, and by various rubbish, such as rags and odds and ends. Silver 'ferret-money' is buried with the corpse, and again with the skeleton. The bodies are considered likely to be carried off by spirits, so they are staked into the ground."

From "Pilgrims to the Isles of Penance."

part of the wonderful tropical lands that lie between Bhamo in Burma and the Sunda Straits. British residents and missionaries, to say nothing of well-appointed Rest Houses, have done much to clear the traveller's road.

This is a particularly spasmodic passage, but all through there is little of the rhythmic flow of poetry. One has an uncomfortable suspicion that, if the text were not cut into lengths, it would differ little from ordinary prose.

MORE AGONISING TO THE WEARER THAN THE GARB OF GODIVA: A HAT BOUGHT AT MOULMEIN FOR PENITENTIAL PURPOSES.

"I bought a very small and extraordinarily ugly hat, such as a Hindu babe . . . would wear. . . . I destined it to be the worst punishment for my baby. . . . girl. . . . The agonies of Lady Godiva would be as nothing to the pain and shame of such a covering."

From "Pilgrims to the Isles of Penance."

Whether or not these illustrations mark a transition stage in Mr. Rackham's style, they are, like all his work, wholly delightful. Wagner's text has been translated into English verse by Margaret Armour. It reads well, as regards the language, but a jerky effect is produced by the short lines, in no particular metre, into which it is all divided, and now and then a word or phrase strikes a note of bathos. Thus, at the slaying of Fafner, the dragon, by Siegfried, we get the following dialogue—

FAERNER (roaring). Pruh!  
Come,  
Boy, with thy boasts!  
SIEGFRIED (draws his sword).  
Beware, growler!  
The boaster comes.



## THE RED CROSS IN WAR-STRICKEN CHINA: A REMARKABLE PROCESSION.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY F. W. BARFF.



UNDER TWO FLAGS AND WEARING LINEN HEADDRESSES SHAPED LIKE THE LANCER'S CAP: SOME OF THE CHINESE NURSES DURING THE PROGRESS THROUGH THE STREETS OF SHANGHAI.

It will be remembered that we published in our last issue a most interesting photograph of the Chinese revolutionists' Red Cross Society about to carry bodies from the battle-field. We are now able to give this illustration of a procession of Chinese Red Cross workers through the streets of Shanghai. Those taking part marched two and two and were very much in earnest. They were headed by a banner-bearer who was over six feet in height, and so made a

conspicuous figure in his clothes of American cut. The women Red Cross workers wore a remarkable head-dress of white linen, which, as our drawing shows, was cut somewhat in the shape of the lancer's cap and was bound tightly on and about the head, so that the face alone was exposed. There were forty women in the procession and ten men, all of them Chinese. It need scarcely be said that the progress aroused much interest.



## THE TEMPLE OF ABU SIMBEL: THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

THE TRADITIONAL PHAROAH OF THE OPPRESSION: COLOSSAL SEATED FIGURES OF RAMESES II., ITS BUILDER, CUT IN THE ROCK ON THE FAÇADE OF THE TEMPLE OF ABU SIMBEL.

"The Temple of Abu Simbel . . . is entirely cut out of the natural sandstone of a bluff of rock. . .

It was built by Rameses II., the traditional Pharaoh of the Oppression, about 1300 B.C., and was specially designed for the worship of the sun-god, Ra-Harmachis.

THE temple of Abu Simbel is, perhaps, the most impressive monument upon the banks of the Nile. It is situated some thirty miles below Wady Halfa, on the west bank of the river, and is entirely cut out of the natural sandstone of a bluff of rock overlooking the water. It was built by Rameses II., the traditional Pharaoh of the Oppression, about 1300 B.C., and was especially designed for the worship of the sun-god, Ra-Harmachis. The façade of the temple faces directly towards the sunrise, and the four colossal seated figures of the Pharaoh, carved out of the living rock, seem, at that hour, to be watching the sun as it passes above the distant hills. Above the doorway into the inner halls stands the hawk-headed figure of Ra-Harmachis himself, as though emerging from the mountain to greet the daylight; and, high up on the cornice, a row of sacred apes crouch with hands raised in adoration. Travellers who are fortunate enough to see the sun-rise at Abu Simbel cannot easily forget its impressiveness. As the golden orb rises above the horizon, the yellow-brown sandstone of the temple becomes all aglow, and has an appearance of translucency which is most effective. The inner halls, which are usually almost dark, suddenly burst into light as the sun strikes down the central aisle to the innermost sanctuary, where it illuminates the statues of the Pharaoh seated with the gods.

The temple is a marvellous piece of workmanship. Although both the façade and the inner halls are ornamented with colossal figures, pillars, and various architectural devices, and although there are some twelve chambers besides the great halls, no masonry has been used, and the entire temple has been carved out of the rock, the chisel being the single instrument employed.

For many years the Egyptian Department of

Antiquities has been troubled in regard to this temple by the great drift of sand, which was slowly but steadily pouring down, covering a large part of the façade, and threatening to block the doorway. In 1909, therefore, excavations were commenced with a view to clearing away the sand and exposing whatever might exist beneath it. The sand was removed in trucks, and was thrown down the slope in front of the temple so as to form a wide, and very effective, platform, held firm by strong retaining walls on the river side.

FOUND TO BE IN A VERY DANGEROUS CONDITION AND STRENGTHENED WITH TONS OF CEMENT: ONE OF THE COLOSSAL SEATED FIGURES OF RAMESES II. ON THE FAÇADE OF THE TEMPLE OF ABU SIMBEL.

"An examination of the colossi showed that they were in a very dangerous condition, and tons of cement had to be shot into the cracks and cavities, the smaller cracks being fastened together with iron pins." Many repairs were also made in the inner halls.

the figures of a large scarab-beetle and an ape; and upon the altar four more apes stood. The rising sun would strike between the two obelisks, themselves symbols of the sun; and the priest, mounting the steps of the altar, would perform his devotions in company with the apes.

When the terrace in front of the colossi was cleared a row of statues was discovered, figures of the Pharaoh and of the sacred hawk of the sun alternating along the entire length. These figures are most valuable in giving effect to the mighty colossi at whose feet they stand. They increase the size of these giants in a surprising manner, and they supply the want that was felt before, in a way which makes one realise what great architects the ancient Egyptians were.

An examination of the colossi showed that they were in a very dangerous condition; and tons of cement had to be shot into the cracks and cavities, the smaller cracks being fastened together with iron pins. Many repairs were also made in the inner halls, and when, recently, the work was finished the temple presented a very different appearance from that of its former ruinous and half-buried condition. It had perhaps lost its picturesqueness, but it had gained marvellously in grandeur; and much credit is due to Monsieur Barsanti, the agent of the Department to whose immediate supervision the work was left. The traveller, as he comes from the river, now mounts a fine flight of steps which bring him to the wide, level platform of sand. He is sufficiently far back from the façade, on the same level, to obtain a proper, comprehensive view of this superb monument; and here he may sit to contemplate the work of those far-off times, and may feel that the temple now looks far more like it must have done in the days of Rameses than ever it has looked before, since worship in it was abandoned. A. E. P. W.



FOUND IN A CHAPEL UNDER THE SAND-DRIFT CLEARED FROM THE FAÇADE OF THE TEMPLE OF ABU SIMBEL: APES, A SCARAB, AND OBELISKS, NOW IN THE MUSEUM AT CAIRO.

"When the drift was removed a small chapel was found, in which stood an altar with two obelisks before it and a shrine beside it. In the shrine were the figures of a large scarab-beetle and an ape; and upon the altar four more apes stood."

When the drift was removed a small chapel was found, in which stood an altar with two obelisks before it and a shrine beside it. In the shrine were

the temple now looks far more like it must have done in the days of Rameses than ever it has looked before, since worship in it was abandoned. A. E. P. W.



BEFORE THE REMOVAL OF THE SAND-DRIFT AND THE DISCLOSURE OF A SMALL CHAPEL WITH ALTAR AND SHRINE: THE FAÇADE OF THE TEMPLE OF ABU SIMBEL.

"For many years the Egyptian Department of Antiquities has been troubled in regard to this temple by the great drift of sand, which was slowly but steadily pouring down, covering a large part of the façade. . . In 1909 . . . excavations were commenced. . . The sand was removed in trucks and thrown down the slope in front of the temple. . . When the drift was removed a small chapel was found."



NOW REPAIRED AND STRENGTHENED: THE INTERIOR OF THE FIRST HALL OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS TEMPLE OF ABU SIMBEL (ABUNGIS).

The figures are about 25 feet in height. "Many repairs were made . . . in the inner halls, and when, recently, the work was finished the temple presented a very different appearance from that of its former ruinous and half-buried condition. It had, perhaps, lost its picturesqueness, but it had gained marvellously in grandeur; and . . . now looks far more like it must have done in the days of Rameses."



## CHINESE AGAINST MANCHUS: THE MASSACRE OF THE RULING RACE.

DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HAENEN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.



CARRIED AWAY SLUNG FROM A BAMBOO POLE: THE BODY OF A SLAUGHTERED MANCHU  
BEING BORNE THROUGH THE STREETS OF WUCHANG.

It seems scarcely necessary to emphasise the point that the present hostilities in China are directed chiefly against the Manchus, the ruling race, and that one of the earliest items of news from Wuchang, the heart of the rising, was that hundreds of Manchus had been

massacred by the Chinese. Our correspondent tells us that over 800 were slaughtered. The drawing shows the body of one of these unfortunates being borne along in Wuchang in the usual Chinese fashion; that is to say, slung from a bamboo pole carried by a couple of coolies.



## SAND WHICH HID ART OF ANCIENT EGYPT: THE DRIFT OF ABU SIMBEL.

OF all the glorious remains of the architecture of ancient Egypt two of the most interesting to the archaeologist and to the traveller are the world-famous rock temples of Abu Simbel, the old Abuncis, in Upper Egypt. Both temples, the larger and the smaller, were built in the face of the cliff by Rameses II., or, rather, one should say, perhaps, completed by Rameses II., for they were begun by Seti I., that great builder whose traditions were so successfully carried on by his son, the traditional Pharaoh of the Oppression, and the legendary Sesostris of the Greeks, that ruler accredited with the conquering of the world, and not only the deeds of Rameses II., but those of others. For the greater temple, the rock was cut away to form a smooth façade before which were set four enthroned colossi of Rameses, each some 66 feet high. Over the central portal was placed a figure of Ra-Horachis, the Sun God, for whose worship the place was specially designed. For years sand was a source of great trouble to the archaeologists of this century and of the last, and it is not surprising that the Egyptian Department of Antiquities decided to deal with the great drift which was slowly, steadily encroaching on the building, covering the greater part of the façade and threatening to block the doorway. As Mr. Weigall relates on another page, excavations were begun two years ago, with the object of clearing away the sand and revealing any treasures of ancient workmanship which might be beneath it. The work proved of great value, for, the drift having been removed, there was

(Continued opposite.)



(Continued.)

discovered a small chapel, in which was an altar with two obelisks before it and a shrine behind it. Upon the altar were the figures of four apes, and in the shrine figures of another ape and of a large scarab-beetle. The clearing of the terrace brought to light a row of statues of the Pharaoh and of the sacred hawk of the sun alternately. These are of exceptional interest, not only for themselves, but for the fact that, as Mr. Weigall shows, they demonstrate once more how great were the ancient Egyptian architects: their position seems to increase the size of the colossi and thus to show them in their true proportions. On the front of the temple are inscriptions and carvings telling of the formal visit paid to Rameses II. by Khetasar, the Hittite King who came to Rameses in 1359 B.C. to arrange the marriage of his eldest daughter to him. "Bearing rich gifts in a brilliant procession [we quote Dr. Breasted's "History of Egypt"] with his daughter at its head, Khetasar, accompanied by the King of Kode, appeared in Rameses' palace, and his military escort mingled with the Egyptian troops whom they had once fought upon the Syrian plains. The Hittite Princess was given an Egyptian name, Matofrure, 'Who sees the beauty of Re,' and assumed a prominent position at Court. . . . Court poets celebrated the event and pictured the Hittite King as sending to the King of Kode and summoning him to join in the journey to Egypt that they might do honour to the Pharaoh. They averred that Ptah revealed himself to Rameses as the divine agent in the happy affair."



1. SHOWING THE SAND DRIFT WHICH COVERED THE LEFT SIDE OF THE FAÇADE: 2. REMOVING THE SAND DRIFT BY MEANS OF TRUCKS: THE TEMPLE OF ABU SIMBEL, LOOKING WEST, BEFORE THE EXCAVATIONS. TEMPLE OF ABU SIMBEL DURING THE EXCAVATIONS.

"For many years the Egyptian Department of Antiquities had been troubled . . . by the great drift of sand, which was slowly but steadily pouring down, covering a large part of the façade, and threatening to block the doorway. In 1909, therefore, excavations were commenced

with a view to clearing away the sand and exposing whatever might exist beneath it. The sand was removed in trucks, and was thrown down the slope in front of the temple so as to form a wide, and very effective, platform, held firm by strong retaining walls on the river side."



## BURIED UNDER SAND FOR CENTURIES: "FINDS" UNEARTHED AT ABU SIMBEL.



DISCLOSED BY THE REMOVAL OF A SAND DRIFT: THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN CHAPEL AND TERRACE OF STATUES REVEALED AT THE FEET OF THE COLOSSI.

Once more to quote Mr. Weigall's article: "When the drift was removed a small chapel was found, in which stood an altar with two obelisks before it and a shrine beside it. In the shrine were the figures of a large scarab-beetle and an ape; and upon the altar four more apes stood. The rising sun would strike between the two obelisks, themselves symbols of the sun; and the priest,

mounting the steps of the altar, would perform his devotions in company with the apes. When the terrace in front of the colossi was cleared a row of statues was discovered, figures of the Pharaoh and of the sacred hawk of the sun alternating along the entire length. These figures are most valuable in giving effect to the mighty colossi at whose feet they stand."





MR. FREDERIC HARRISON  
Whose recently published "Autobiographic Memoirs" are reviewed in this Number.  
Photograph by A.



# At the School of S Nails

ANDREW LANG ON THE HISTORY OF PINS.



VISCOUNT HALIFAX.  
Whose new Book, "Leo XIII. and Anglican Orders," is announced by Messrs. Longmans.  
Photograph by Lafcarré.

**N**EEDLES and pins. Needles and pins. When a man marries his sorrow begins," says the old song. The reader's diversion begins, however, when he opens "Pins and Pincushions," by Miss E. D. Longman and Miss S. Loch. Who could imagine that there were so many curious and amusing things to be said about pins?

Adam and Eve must have used pins to fasten up their first aprons, and their pins would be thorns. Now thorns, say our authors, black thorns boiled in fat, are still sometimes used by the gypsies as pins. They are, so far, even more primitive than Palæolithic men and Neolithic men, who pinned on their clothes with pins of bone. As they could not easily force a bone pin through two thicknesses of hide, I suppose that they could weave cloth of some sort. The dancing ladies in a Palæolithic picture recently discovered are very nicely gown'd; they have not a mere pelt of a beast thrown over them.

When bronze came in, the head of the pin was often decorated with a twist or spiral. Some inventive genius, to make all secure, twisted back the point of the pin into the ornament, and

A change in fashion, as early as 1450-1200, in Egypt, brought in a very long, stout bronze pin with a ribbed head, but without the curious loop. Ladies ought to know best, but the similar pins, with a loop, of about 800-700, represented in

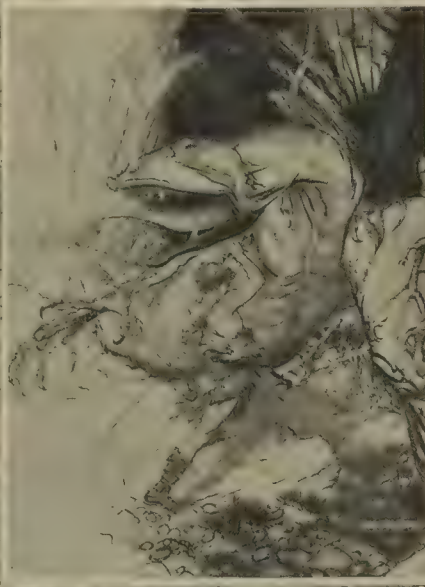
the shoulder. The ribbed head is downwards; the point is upwards in the pictures. A learned lady who had this kind of dress made, by way of experiment, tells me that she found the upward use of the long pin by far the more secure. Our authors date the age of Homer by the long pins as of the eighth century B.C. Really there were two ages of the long pins: the first of 1450-1200, the second of 800-600; in the former the pins had no loops.

The women of Athens, at the end of this second period, are said to have killed with their stiletto-pins the only fugitive from a battle in which all their men had fallen. But probably this is a mere fable to account for a change of fashion, in which the dress was sewn over the shoulders, or fastened by several pretty and innocuous little brooches. It is as if long hat-pins went out, while later ages explained that with them an enthusiast for votes for women had killed a recalcitrant Premier.

The ordinary small pin was common in France in the fourteenth century, according to Jehan de Mehun, whom our authors, by a misprint, call "Jehan de Mohun." Jehan seems to have found the multitude of pin-points in the wimple



"SIEGFRIED! SIEGFRIED! OUR WARNING IS TRUE: FLEE, OH, FLEE FROM THE CURSE."  
"SIEGFRIED AND THE TWILIGHT OF THE GODS":  
Illustrated in Colour by Arthur Rackham.  
Four of the illustrations are here reproduced by kind permission of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.  
[SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.]



"LIE THERE, ENVIOUS BRUTE! NOTHING'S POINT HOME HAS SPEEDED":  
SIEGFRIED SLAYING FAFNER, THE GIANT TURNED DRAGON.

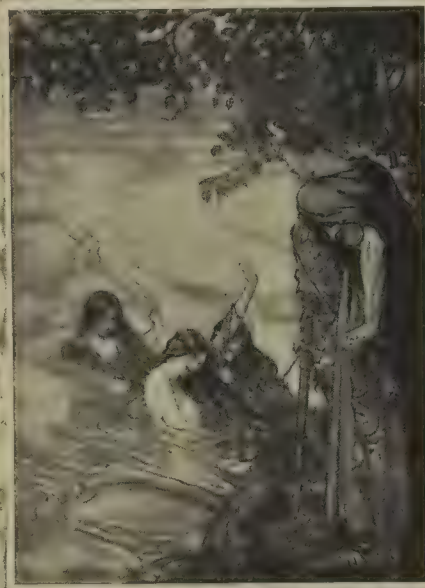
the dresses of women on the François Vase (650 B.C.), are really not "fastened down towards the breast," as a German scholar has erroneously said. They are fastened upwards, to hold the tail of the dress over



FASCINATED BY THE SPELL OF THE NIBLUNG:  
THE WOOING OF GRIMHILDE BY ALBERICH.

thus began the safety-pin, or fibula. Another genius gave a complete turn to the long thin pin, and thus got the spring of our safety-pins, which are very near the primitive pattern. Then the bow-shape, the bow arching very high, was introduced, obviously because the cloth to be pinned was very thick. Thereafter beautiful coverings in gold came in—for example, the safety-pin of Odysseus in Homer, in which was wrought in *repoussé* work a dog catching a fawn. The covers about 900 B.C. were flat, of the size and shape of a playing-card, and were incised with pictures of water-fowls and aquatic vegetation.

We find none of these metal safety-pins on old Greek sites before about 1500-1400 B.C. The clothes previously worn had been sewn and fitted, and the appearance of the safety-pin is thought to indicate the arrival of peoples from the North, who had been used to wear the brooched plaid of the North, and who were the ancestors of Homer's men. In a warmer climate, they appear—the men, at least—to have adopted the dress of the preceding peoples, a mere loin-cloth or pair of bathing-drawers, often with a short, tight jerkin in place of the long, loose shirt or smock.



"... MOCKING MAIDS, THIS RING YE ASK SHALL NEVER BE YOURS": SIEGFRIED AND THE RHINE MAIDENS.

very trying when he wished to kiss a lady, and we are reminded of the pretty girl who checked Mr. Pepys's advances, in church, with a pin. In Queen Elizabeth's time the pin-makers petitioned for a prohibitive tariff on the forty thousand pounds' worth of pins which were yearly imported from abroad. "If they were restrained many thousands" (of English folk) "should be daily set in work and made common wealths men [*sic*] that now die in the streets." And yet the foreign pins "are nothing so good or well wrought as those which are made within the land." Probably they were cheaper, for English-made pins were at that time "expensive luxuries." None the less, in 1524 the Countess of Devon bought a thousand pins for eightpence. Perhaps Elizabethan pins were of another sort, but a thousand pins for eightpence is inconsistent with expensive luxury.

The use of pins in magic is a curious topic, but not so curious as a case (*Daily Mail*, February 1903) in which a girl at Naples shed pins and needles from her body like the old victims of witchcraft. "The girl is said to be a spirit medium."



## THE TURKS UNDER ITALIAN SHELL-FIRE: THE DESERT CAMP BOMBARDED.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I., FROM A SKETCH MADE SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, THE ONLY WAR-ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH FORCES IN TRIPOLI.



AFTER A SKETCH BY THE ONLY WAR-ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH FORCES IN TRIPOLI: TURKISH TROOPS SEEKING TO KEEP THEIR RIFLES DRY DURING A NIGHT OF HEAVY RAIN AND UNDER ITALIAN FIRE.

Describing the subject of this Illustration, Mr. Seppings-Wright, who may be seen in the left foreground wrapped in a bundle of soaking rugs, says that "there is something extraordinarily uncanny in a night attack under such conditions as those illustrated, the hissing of the heavy rain mingling with the crack of rifles, the scream and the bursting of shells." He describes the night, indeed, as one of horrors. The war-correspondent of the

"Daily Telegraph," writing of the Turkish fire at Tripoli, says: "The Turkish shells are really well aimed, and show that their gunners know where targets are, but their shells are rarely deadly, the bullets not scattering with destructive force. Their rifle fire is better . . . It is all very wonderful and plucky, the manner in which a few hundreds of the enemy bore in and attack and awaken a reply fire, virulent as the roar of a big battle."



# AFTER ARAB BULLETS HAD WHIZZED PAST THE HEAD OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE TURKISH FORCES IN TRIPOLI.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A SKETCH MADE SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, THE ONLY WAR-ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH FORCES IN TRIPOLI.



SMELLING THE MUZZLES OF RIFLES TO SEE WHICH HAD BEEN RECENTLY DISCHARGED: A CARAVAN HELD UP AS A SEQUEL TO PROMISCUOUS ARAB FIRING NEAR MOUSSA BEY AND HIS PARTY DURING A NIGHT-RIDE TO THE REFUGEES' CAMP IN THE DESERT.

Mr. Seppings-Wright accompanied Moussa Bey, the Turkish Commandant, who was escorted by Zaptiehs under Tewfik Effendi, to the refugees' camp in the desert, riding by night. The party had not proceeded more than a couple of miles when several shots were heard, and bullets whizzed past. The Zaptiehs at once galloped in the direction of the firing. Moussa Bey and Mr. Seppings-Wright trotting behind them. After twenty minutes' ride the latter came up with a caravan of camels and men. Tewfik Effendi had already taken the men's weapons, and the muzzles of the rifles were being smelt to see

whether they had recently been discharged, and their breech-blocks were being opened. Two rifles which had been fired were confiscated. Fortunately for their owners, it was found that the Arabs had had no hostile intent, but had merely been indulging in a little firing on their own account; but, as the strictest orders had been given as to promiscuous firing likely to alarm, punishment was meted out as mentioned. The two men ran beside the Commandant's horse for miles, begging him to give back the treasured rifles; but he was adamant. Moussa Bey is shown with the Arabs at his feet.



# WITH THE TURKS BEFORE TRIPOLI: AT THE OTTOMAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HANSEN FROM A SKETCH MADE SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, THE ONLY WAR-ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH FORCES IN TRIPOLI.



WITH THEIR REGIMENTAL PET, A GAZELLE WHICH HAS TAKEN PART IN ALL ACTIONS: TURKISH SOLDIERS OF MOUSSA BEY'S ARMY ON THE SANDHILLS AND IN THEIR TRENCHES.

The sketch, by Mr. Seppings-Wright, from which this drawing was made, is dated November 13. A dispatch from the Central News' war-correspondent, which bears the date of the following day, and was sent from the Turkish army headquarters by way of the Tunisian frontier, says: "The Holy War has begun in earnest. There is no mistaking the determination of these African Mohammedans. . . . It is worth pointing out that the Arab rank-and-file are being drilled in modern methods of warfare by Arab officers, who are as

noble a lot of men as one would wish to find anywhere. Under them they are learning admirably the lessons needful in such a war as this." A dispatch from the "Daily Telegraph's" war-correspondent, dated "Tripoli, November 14," says: "I set little store upon either fanaticism or military cohesion among the Arabs, or their capacity to withstand the shock of modern arms. The Turk, and the Turk alone, furnishes the backbone, the training, and the sole hope of the forces of resistance."



# FROM THE ONLY WAR-ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY AT TRIPOLI:

FACSIMILE REPRODUCTIONS OF SKETCHES BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT.



1. CHATTING, SMOKING, AND JESTING UNDER ITALIAN SHELL-FIRE: TURKISH SOLDIERS ON A RAINY NIGHT IN THE DESERT CAMP AT TRIPOLI.

2. IN THE TURKISH LINES AT TRIPOLI: IN AN OTTOMAN POSITION, SHOWING A FLAGSTAFF BROKEN BY ITALIAN SHRAPNEL FIRE.

On this page we reproduce, on a small scale and in facsimile, some of the sketches (specially made for "The Illustrated London News") received from the front from Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright, the only war-artist with the Turkish army at Tripoli. Drawings made from other sketches by Mr. Seppings-Wright are published elsewhere in this issue. Those given above are reproduced that our readers may have an idea of the form in which certain war-sketches

3. A MOST WELCOME BEAST OF BURDEN: THE WATER-CAMEL.

4. THE ONLY WAR-ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY RECEIVED AT COMMANDANT MOUSSA'S DESERT CAMP: MR. H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT (X) ON HIS ARRIVAL AT THE TURKISH POSITION.

resch us, hurriedly drawn and bearing written details to aid the artists who produce the finished drawings. In sketch No. 4, Mr. Seppings-Wright is shown in the uniform of a Turkish cavalryman. He is wearing this out of deference to any little prejudices of the Arabs, who are reminded too much of the Italians by the ordinary European clothes. The artist is being received by Captain Soulti. The Sketches were made in the middle of November.



## ART. MUSIC



THE SOLE DIRECTOR OF THE NEW LONDON OPERA HOUSE, IN KINGSWAY: MR. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.

is undeniably a thing of beauty, but it would be hard to claim as much for "Quo Vadis?" the work with which the building was opened last week. It is less an opera than a series of intensely dramatic episodes, some of which seem to lie rather beyond the range of adequate realisation on my stage, set to music by a clever and facile composer. If the singers have no sensational qualities, and their names exercise no compelling claim upon the memory, it may be said for them that they have a very even quality of excellence; while the chorus is not only good, but is so extremely energetic that on the opening night, at the end of the great scene in the Coliseum, it entered into the riot with a vigour and abandon that has never been excelled on any stage within the writer's experience. The house seems well built for hearing, but, unfortunately, the seats allotted to the Press are under the overhang of the circle, with the result that it was not always possible to tell whether the singers were rather flat or whether the fault was due to the breaking of the waves of sound. Mr. Hammerstein has since revived "William Tell" and "Norma," each of which masterpieces has put about eighty laborious years to its credit. It is fair to say that both operas have been most carefully produced and favourably received, so that the programme of the present week has been safely devoted to repetitions. It is far too early to tell whether "William Tell" and "Norma" are about to be seriously accepted by the London public, or whether they are basking in the light of a new and plucky venture; we shall see a little more clearly a month hence.

Too late for detailed mention this week, Humpelink's opera, "Die Königskinder," has been produced at Covent Garden, and we have to note revivals of "Lamhauser" and "Tristan" under the direction of Herr Schalk.

Interesting concerts have been numerous. Pablo Casals has appeared at the Queen's Hall, taking the solo part in the "Don Quixote" of Richard Strauss, and with the London Symphony Orchestra, which has given another concert under the direction of Sir Edward Elgar. On Thursday night Sir Charles Stanford was to direct the second concert of the hundredth season of the Philharmonia Society, and Bernard Herrmann, a composer of the world's wonderchildren, was to play Brahms' Concerto. In the world of chamber-music, the Walenn and St. Petersburg quartets have been to the fore. In the world of chamber-music, the last-famous concert of the hundredth season of the Philharmonia Society, and Bernard Herrmann, a composer of the world's wonderchildren, was to play Brahms' Concerto. In the world of chamber-music, the last-famous concert of the hundredth season of the Philharmonia Society, and Bernard Herrmann, a composer of the world's wonderchildren, was to play Brahms' Concerto.

Heinrich Berté, composer of the fairy play "The Golden Land of Fairy Tales," which is to be produced at the Aldwych Theatre on Dec. 14, has, at a first hearing on the piano, reveals a great deal of melody that is not of the saccharine order. Some passages have suggestions of Johann Strauss



A PAINTER'S STUDIO, END OF 17TH CENTURY, FROM AN OLD PRINT.

## MUSIC.

MR. Hammerstein's Opera House

at his best, and as the composer was a great friend of Berté, the influence is not surprising. "The Golden Land of Fairy Tales" is to be given at two theatres in Vienna during the coming season; and when it was first produced in the Austrian capital, the Emperor paid no fewer than forty visits.

## ART NOTES.

THE public galleries are entering into serious rivalry with the princely houses of art-dealing. In spite of the most attractive collection of Raeburns at the French Gallery and the McLean collection of works by Diaz and Isabey, it is to the National Portrait Gallery and to the National Gallery of British Art that the pilgrimage of the week must be made.

THE COMPOSER OF "QUO VADIS?" THE FIRST OPERA GIVEN AT THE LONDON OPERA HOUSE: M. JEAN NOUGUÉS.

Photograph by Les.

The Tate Gallery has, quite apart from the Turner section, grown to be a place of national and international importance. The Watts collection had long broken the continuity of the conventional Royal Academy canvases, but Watts alone could not change the character of the whole institution. Now Burne-Jones's works are grouped together in powerful numbers, and Rossetti and his brethren are strongly arrayed; while for the moment Alfred Stevens dominates the scene with an art that has nothing in common with Burlington House. For him the human figure never grew stale, never relapsed into immobility, never stood stiffly upon the model's throne, most dreary of all realms. For most students the long probation of the life-class kills the eye's desire for figure, kills the fresh comprehension of its infinite variety. For Stevens the figure was always a school to which he went joyfully. He spent nine years, not in a life-class, but in Italy—two years in Naples, three years in Florence, a year in Milan, a year and a-half in Rome, half a year in Venice. Nine years he spent wandering as he willed, and at the end possessed intact the power and understanding that might have been worn threadbare in the infantile back regions of the Royal Academy.

The son of a Dorsetshire house-painter whose talents led him on to sign-painting and heraldic design, Alfred Stevens worked in the trade from eleven years to fifteen. At fifteen, with £60 in his pocket, he went to Italy, and entered his kingdom. That country has never served an Englishman a better turn, though half the glory, and more, rests with the youth who knew how to profit on the journey, who managed to enlarge his natural talent for the art of decoration, to transform his sign-boards with the touch of a noble style.

Alfred Stevens's hand never lost the fine balance that can only be learnt in the practical arts. From Dorsetshire he carried to Italy an inborn appreciation of textures, of materials, of the utility of design. The Stevens Room at the Tate Gallery has its bronzes, its oils, its woodwork, its life drawings; it is filled with a sense of style, but of a style invading several of the arts. The question of style, of Wellington, undoubtedly the finest thing of its sort in England, and the Dorchester House fireplace (here represented in a cast) prove a splendid sense of the interdependence of sculpture and of architecture, and a splendid sense, too, of the separate purpose of each. — E. M.



Photo. Rossmore and Legler.

AS SHE IS SEEN IN PRIVATE LIFE: MME. MATILDA KRZESZINSKA, THE FAMOUS DANCER WHO IS "SOLOIST TO THE TSAR," AND IS APPEARING AT COVENT GARDEN. Mme. Krzeszinska holds a position which is unique amongst Russian dancers. She is the only woman with the title "Soloist to H.I.M. the Tsar," and used to take the leading part in every ballet in the Imperial Theatre of St. Petersburg. She is only seen now when she wishes, or when the Tsar honours the theatre with his presence. She is described as the wealthiest woman on the stage, and owns a fortune in jewels.



THE OPERA BASED ON SIENKIEWICZ'S FAMOUS NOVEL: "QUO VADIS?" AT THE LONDON OPERA HOUSE—ST. PETER'S RETURN TO ROME. Mr. Oscar Hammerstein opened his new London Opera House, in Kingsway, the other day, presenting, as the first of a series of works to be produced, Jean Nougues' "Quo Vadis?" which is based on Sienkiewicz's world-famous novel of the same name.



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## MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S MEMOIRS.

IN these days, when so many memoirs tell the dull story of dull people and are written in fashion that has no consolation for the reader, it is well to remember that we still have in our midst men whose life-story is safe to be illuminating, instructive, and perhaps stimulating. Frederic Harrison's "Autobiographic Memoirs" (Macmillan) are all this and more. The veteran marching towards his eightieth year is a link between the times for which we turn to modern history and our own. He who can write with such devout thanksgiving and such unclouded confidence of "a long happy busy life" was storing impressions in days when the modern marvels of the world were undreamt of; and, in spite of this, his view of what he calls the "age of open questions" is singularly free from prejudice. The two volumes that hold the story of his life deal at length with what Frederic Harrison has done and what he has thought; and now, when the material and spiritual aspects are seen side by side, it is the latter that seems to be of supreme importance. The

leading light of the Positivist movement in this country—he recalls with pardonable pride the probability that he is the only living man who has talked with Auguste Comte—he has sustained his own spiritual life for fifty years with the message he took from the master's lips, and at Newton Hall he laboured in the face of much ignorant and virulent misrepresentation to spread the light. Doubtless his success in this task is the side of his life work that gives him most pleasure; but the debt that the country owes him is for

clear-sighted political and social service, as well as for the development of a school of thought. Throughout fifty years he has been a lecturer, in the Old World and the New; he is the author of more than a score of books, many of them storehouses of erudition, while his contribution to the thought of his time has illuminated in turn nearly every political development of importance in Great Britain. To read the Autobiographic Memoirs is to have a sense of human life at its best and fullest, to be conscious that such a life leavens those

it reaches through the medium of the spoken or printed word, and carries humanity another step along the road to "that far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves." It must be conceded that the circumstances of the author's life have been propitious. There have been no base cares, no endless struggle between the will and the

such account. Prosperous, cultured, and highly placed men are not uncommon, but the Frederic Harrisons of this world are a race apart. His memoirs are the picture of one who fought the battle of his times, and no student of those times must overlook it.

## "PETER AND WENDY."

There were many things we wanted to know more about in "Peter Pan," chiefly in the beginning and after the curtain fell. What, for instance, was the Darlings' family life outside the nursery? Was it a nice house,

as nice as the room we were allowed to see? Were Wendy and her brothers jolly children before they met Peter Pan? And how did they feel about Peter Pan himself after they had grown up and left him, still and for ever, the boy who wouldn't? "Peter and Wendy" (Hodder and Stoughton) tells the whole of Peter Pan's story in so far as it concerns Wendy, including all that we already have by heart, and rounding it off with Wendy's daughter's daughter in the neatest, most satisfying way. Many details which it was impossible to include in the stage version are gone into carefully here, and again they are the very things we asked each other about, little dreaming that Mr. Barrie would be kind enough to give us the correct answers. Nana's point of view is one. Was she mostly nurse, or mostly dog? There is a page and a half devoted to Nana, leaving nothing unrevealed. "Peter and Wendy" is an indispensable addition to the Peter Pan literature, and the marvel is that we have managed to get on all this time without it.



Photo. Stan. ex.

THE TSAR'S THIRD DAUGHTER: THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIA.

The Grand Duchess Maria was born at Peterhof on June 14, 1899.



Photo. Stanley.

THE TSAR'S FOURTH DAUGHTER: THE GRAND DUCHESS ANASTASIA.

The Grand Duchess Anastasia was born at Peterhof on June 5, 1901.

means that bring to lame and impotent conclusion so much strenuous endeavour. Communion with the choicest spirits of his time, statesmen, poets, historians, authors, lawyers, men of thought, and men of action; extensive foreign travel, the advantages that fall to a special correspondent of the *Times*, sufficient leisure for close study, and the natural aptitude for learning—all these have been factors in the success the memoirs record. But it is fair to remember that not all who have opportunities and the gifts can turn them to



Photo. Stanley.

THE TSAR'S SECOND DAUGHTER: THE GRAND DUCHESS TATIANA.

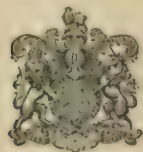
The Grand Duchess Tatiana was born at Peterhof on May 29, 1897.



Photo. Stanley.

THE TSAR'S WIFE, THE TSARITSA.

Before her marriage, which took place on Nov. 14, 1894, the Empress of Russia was known as Princess Alix of Hesse and of the Rhine. Just before her marriage she was known as the Grand Duchess Alexandra Feodorovna. We give here the latest portraits of her and of three of her daughters.



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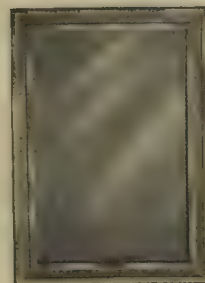
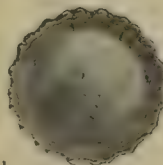
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## SUGAR BEET.

ALTOGETHER an interesting book is "Sugar Beet: Some Facts and Some Illusions: A Study in Rural Therapeutics," by "Home Counties" (J. W. Robertson Scott), published by Horace Cox. It should attract the attention of those who respond to the cry, "Back to the Land," and in any case it affords material for a sociological study of important kind. The germ of the book was contained in articles which the author contributed to the *Field* and *Times*. He lives in Essex, where the growing of sugar beet was seriously undertaken; that is, in a commercial spirit; and so he was led gradually to extend his inquiries, and to present to the public the results of his investigations. He states the case fairly and well for the establishment of a sugar-beet industry. If anybody is patriotic enough to enter into such an undertaking, this book will form a *rade mecum* wherein not only foreign but home experience is made to tell its own tale and to afford information regarding the conditions necessary for successful exploitation of the manufacture of beet sugar and the growth of the sugar beet. This work should interest us because, it seems, we consume more sugar from beet than any other country. Four-fifths of this sugar is beet sugar, and all of it is grown and prepared on the Continent. It is true, beet for Holland is grown in East Anglia, and we are told the Dutch would take part in the founding of sugar-factories in England if encouragement were forthcoming. Not every soil, of course, will grow beet, and a careful selection of areas would have to be made, but these areas

are not of such limited extent in England as might at first sight be supposed. It has, of course, been suggested that cane sugar is superior to beet sugar. A popular idea is that it takes more beet sugar to sweeten, say, tea or coffee than the cane variety. Chemical analysis lends no support to this idea. Perhaps the cane sugar may be a degree more soluble, but there, very likely, the difference ends. The British manufacture of beet sugar goes back to the reign of William IV. In 1853 an Irish

for nine years, from 1867-8, and his reason for giving up his project was the scarcity of roots. At Sleaford, in 1909, the Lincolnshire Beet Factory was instituted, but it collapsed after £64,000 had been subscribed to the company. To get to the real beet industry of to-day we have to go to the Continent, where, as usual, the whole industry, from growing beet to the making of the sugar, has been systematically organised. Even the sugar-zones in the beet have been carefully determined, and experimentation on the production of effective sugar-bearing varieties has been duly carried out. The beet industry, our author shows, is not one to be lightly entered upon. It demands for success technical knowledge, and care and skill in growing the beet plants; but his book makes it abundantly clear that if in this country we set ourselves in earnest about such work, we should create practically a new industry. Those concerned with land and labour problems should be thoroughly interested in this work, which really opens up a vast field of information regarding a neglected or, at least, a little-known topic the importance of which the British agriculturist never seems to have realised.



Photo. Nijph and Van Dittmar.

DORMANT IN ITS INFLUENCE AT PRESENT, LIKE THE PALACE OF THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, BUT ABOUT TO AWAKEN INTO ACTIVITY: THE PALACE OF PEACE AT THE HAGUE, WHICH IS APPROACHING COMPLETION.

In spite of Peace Conferences, wars continue to break out from time to time. The great Palace of Peace in the Zervvliet Park at the Hague, which is to be the headquarters of the pacific movement, is the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The foundation stone was laid on July 30, 1907, by Count Nelidoff, representing the Tsar of Russia, at the second Peace Conference held at the Hague. The official inauguration and the opening of the numerous halls will probably not take place till 1913. All the leading nations of Europe, as well as Japan and Brazil, are making special gifts to enhance the beauty of the building. Great Britain, for example, is giving four stained-glass windows for the great hall, France a picture and tapestry, Germany a monumental gateway.

experiment was made. In 1870 a Suffolk factory started at Lavenham, and the story of Mr. Duncan's experiment here will be read with interest. He worked at Lavenham

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**WAGNER, RICHARD**  
Richard Wagner—full given name, *Woldemar*—has been out for himself a new life-form—the music-drama—which is the highest and most perfect form of music. His music has revolutionised the world. His music is the music of the future.

Four early orchestral Overtures by Richard Wagner have recently been given to the world, edited by Felix Mottl. Their titles are: "King Enzo," "Polonia," "Christopher Columbus," and "Rule, Britannia!"

The present one of the series, "Christopher Columbus," was written when Wagner was twenty-two years old. Then, in 1834, he composed this Overture to a play by his friend Apel. It was performed several times in public, and then was lost, for the composer sent it to Julien, in London, and the latter returned it to Wagner in Paris, but this was at a period when Wagner was very poor, so that he could not pay the tolls of postage, and it was retained by the postal authorities.

In this music the composer seems to have suggested the sea by a continuing waving motion, and against this background there is voiced a theme with answering trumpet-calls. Near the end the music reaches a point of imposing climax. Scarcely any trace of the later Wagner will be heard here, but the Overture is very interesting from an historical standpoint.



**PUCCINI, GIACOMO**

Giacomo Puccini (1858-1924) was an Italian composer. He was a pupil of the famous composer, Arrigo Boito, and his music is full of melody and drama. His music is the music of the future.

Puccini's famous opera, "La Bohème," is a masterpiece of music. It is a story of love and death in Paris. The music is full of melody and drama. It is the music of the future.

music of the studio scene and the tender strains to which Mimi and Rodolfo discover their love for each other. The second selection may be found on Roll 5116.

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## NEW NOVELS.

**"The Magic of Spain."** The title of "The Magic of Spain" (The Bodley Head) claims a little too much for Mr. Aubrey Bell's volume. It is a charming miscellany: a collection of articles on Spanish literature, on the Spanish character, on travelling in the Peninsula—a well-informed and scholarly book, with its romance held in hand by an exact though loving observer. He speaks of the strange Oriental spell that Spain exercises over many minds.

to the lucky folk who will find their way this winter from London fogs to Andalusian sunshine.

**"The Miller of Old Church."** The embattled neighbours in "The Miller of Old Church" (John Murray) are too busy at cross-purposes to be an attractive people. Miss Ellen Glasgow has, however, a softness of touch that redeems much of this harshness, while she can hit off the gentle tyranny of an invalid with a few clear pen-strokes. Her American villagers are plainly blood-brothers to our own South-country folk: there is the

emotional and less acutely aware of the practical value of the soft answer—the failings of youth, perhaps.

**"John Christopher in Paris."** M. Romain Rolland continues the fortunes of John Christopher, the German musical genius known to readers of "Dawn and Morning" and "Storm and Stress," in "John Christopher in Paris" (Heinemann). There is no diminution in the wealth of material that his creative mind pours into these wonderful novels. Here is modern Paris, bared to the bone, seen first through John Christopher's Teutonic eyes; then Paris in the



THE CITY WHERE THE FIRST FIGHTING IN THE CHINESE REVOLUTION TOOK PLACE, AND PART OF WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE: A PANORAMIC VIEW OF HANKAU, TAKEN FROM A BRITISH WAR-SHIP.

Hankau, Han-Yang, and Wuchang form together a great commercial centre in mid-China. Hankau and Han-Yang are situated on the north bank of the Yang-tse, one on each bank of the tributary river, Hang-kiang. Opposite them, on the south side of the Yang-tse, is Wuchang, where the revolution first broke out. Subsequently, on October 18 and 19, a battle between the revolutionists and the Imperialists took place at Hankau, in which Chinese war-ships lying off the foreign Concessions were involved. Some of their shells caused a fire in the town, and a large area behind the German Concession was destroyed. A few days ago, on November 18, it was reported that Yuan-Shih-Kai had ordered General Tuan Chih-jui to take a force to Hankau and suppress the rebellion. The object was to compel the revolutionary leaders to accept a constitutional compromise, and allow the Manchu dynasty to continue on the throne. Hankau has a large European colony. The foreign quarter stretches for about five miles along the river front, and at the time of the outbreak the foreign residents numbered about 1500. The part of the river bank in front of the British Concession is called the Bund, and the parts in front of the Russian, French, and German Concessions are called respectively the Quai Nicholas, the Quai de France, and Prince Heinrich Ufer.

We have not quite found it here; but Mr. Bell's descriptions are faithful to the colouring and the individuality of the country and its people. "The Magic of Spain" should be an indispensable companion

same jealous outlook, the same fundamental common-sense, the same obstinacy—pigheadedness more exactly expresses it—deep-rooted in the sense of personal liberty. On the other hand, they appear to be more

vision of Olivier, the French provincial, the sensitive, yearning youth whom the buffets of Fortune drove too into the whirlpool. A pitiless dissection of the impotence of certain sections of the French "intellectual" and

(Continued overleaf.)

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# THE KING'S VISIT TO INDIA on H.M.S. "MEDINA."

*From Windsor Castle to Bombay.*

"ROBBIALAC" is more  
*durable* than paint.

"ROBBIALAC" is more  
*artistic* than paint.

"ROBBIALAC" is more  
*hygienic* than paint;  
and because of these facts,

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The Celebrated Enamel

**ROBBIALAC**

was used on all the Royal Decks.

"The great white ship seemed to be dead and silent, but her white beauty gleamed through the mist, spotless from stem to stern. One could only guess at the splendour concealed below her decks, at the activity seething within her walls, at the treasures already stowed in her hold and strong-rooms. She looked a ship worthy of a Sea King. In my mind's eye I imagined her stealing through the dawn of an Eastern sea, a thing of lightness and white magic as the sun gleamed upon her and as she was reflected in the pale mirror below her hull. 'Ships passing in the night' would see this white ghost gliding through the shadow world. In the brilliance of the day's sunshine she would be all dazzling and immaculate in her white loveliness—a fairy ship on her way to the land of enchantment."

*Reprinted from "Daily Chronicle," 12/11/11.*



DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN—THE MEDINA LEAVING PORTSMOUTH.

"What a royal ship she looked as, with the Royal Marine Artillery band playing lively airs, and her officers on the uppermost bridge directing her course, she pressed forward on her long voyage, her hull and towering decks spotlessly white, with a royal blue and gold band running from stem to stern, and her funnels gleaming yellow."

"Then the ship herself emerged, gleaming white on the dull-green sea, moving silently through the rain, with the *Enchantress* in her wake and the patrol boats on her bow and quarter."

"A smart ship, as smart as the most experienced expert hands in the world could make her, the hands of British bluejackets. Her hull was pure white, relieved by a narrow band of royal blue, which, in turn, was picked out with a bold line of gold."

*Reprinted from "The Graphic," 12/11/11.*

"H.M.S. *Medina*, the new P. and O. liner specially chartered by the Admiralty for the King-Emperor's voyage to India, has been fitted and furnished in accordance with their Majesties' own ideas, the work being entrusted to Waring and Gillow, Ltd. The Queen's suite is on the starboard side of the vessel, and the King's suite on the port side. **THE WHOLE OF THE ROYAL DECK WAS PAINTED WITH THE CELEBRATED WHITE ENAMEL 'ROBBIALAC.'**"

*Reprinted from "The Graphic."*



PAINTING THE PROMENADE DECK.



BOMBAY HARBOUR FROM THE FORT.



A LONG STRETCH OF "ROBBIALAC."

JENSON and NICHOLSON, Ltd., "Robbialac" Dept., Goswell Works, Stratford, London, E.



*Continued.*  
musical life, of the cankers eating out the heart of her being, an unflinching, deft analysis of the little critics, the stale public, the word-mongers scrambling over the works of the great in a monkeyish eagerness to do futile things—all these and many more ingredients go to make up the experiences of John Christopher in the most civilised city in the world. It is a masterpiece, expressed as a novel because that is the method of the age. Swift would probably have made another "Gulliver's Travels" of it, and belaboured the Parisians with his savage satire; M. Rolland allows scope for a delicacy of touch, the breath of self-sacrifice and of romance. We are indebted to Mr. Gilbert Cannan for his excellent translation.

#### "The Dangerous Age."

A book that has been translated into three languages from the original Danish, and is honoured by an introduction from the pen of M. Marcel Prévost, ought not to be regarded flippantly; and yet the ridiculous aspect of "The Dangerous Age" (The Bodley Head) manages to extrude itself beyond the restraint of Mme. Karin Michaelis's serious intention. Here runs the quotation that may be said to serve for her text: "If men suspected what took place in a woman's inner life after forty, they would avoid us like the plague, or knock us on the head like mad dogs." Startling indeed, a matter for heart-searchings, if there were no plain and happy loop-hole of laughter.

Elsie Lindtner, forty-three, is entirely serious. More, she marshals on her side an array of facts and authorities, psychological and physiological. Is it quite news to be told when the latent strain of insanity is most likely to crop out in a woman, or how greedily she snatches at the joys of her passing youth? Elsie Lindtner, neurasthenic, hysterically candid, damns all her kind. She strips herself and them: it is very shocking, no doubt, but the tolerant observer will see little more than the nakedness of ennui, idleness, and want of exercise in her mirror. Mme. Michaelis is parading a sensational half-truth, which is, like all half-truths, easier to air than to refute.



THE CRESCENT AS A TROPHY FOR CHRISTIAN TROOPS, ITALIAN SOLDIERS AT TRIPOLI WITH FLAGS CAPTURED FROM THE TURKS.

The war between Italy and Turkey cannot but have some religious significance, when it is remembered that each of these countries is the home and headquarters, as it were, of a great creed, Italy of Roman Catholicism and Turkey of Mohammedanism.



THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE ORIENT LINE FOR THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE, THE S.S. "ORAMA."

The "Orama," which recently left London on her first voyage to Australia, is the latest of the six vessels added to the Orient Line fleet within the last two years, since the conclusion of the company's mail contract with the Australian Government. The "Orama," which was built at Clydebank by Messrs. John Brown and Co., is a triple-screw vessel of about 13,000 tons, and the first turbine-driven ship built for the Australian Mail Service. She can take 450 first and second saloon and about 800 third-class passengers. The accommodation is most comfortable and up-to-date, that for the third class passengers being much above the average. The culinary department is particularly efficient.

"Chantemerle." The names of D. K. Broster and G. W. Taylor, the joint authors of "Chantemerle" (John Murray), are unfamiliar to us. They have written a fine romance, wholesome and handsome, a novel permeated with the spirit of gallant youth. It is a tale of La Vendée, and it follows the fortunes of the doomed Royalists from the invasion of the Tuileries in January 1792 to the carnage of Le Mans and the slaughter of the faithful remnant by the Republican veterans. It has two central figures, two young nobles, kinsmen and rivals; and its plot turns upon the love they bear to Lucille d'Accourt, the protégée of the Princess Elizabeth. No one who begins "Chantemerle" will be able to leave it without discovering how, and by whom, Lucille was eventually wedded; nor, we think, without the tribute of admiration to the two authors for their sympathetic and spirited excursion into revolutionary France.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Harold C. P. Wood, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wood, of 29, Kensington Court, London, W., to Marjorie Louise, youngest daughter of Sir John and Lady Sherburn, of Brantingham Thorpe, Brough, Yorks.

Two pleasure-cruises to the West Indies of especial interest are being arranged by the White Star Line for the coming winter. The *Laurentic*, the popular and well-appointed ship usually employed in the company's Canadian service (and the largest steamer employed on the St. Lawrence route), is to be detached for the purpose, her starting-point being New York. She is to leave that city on Jan. 20 and on Feb. 24. Each cruise will occupy some thirty-one days. The ports of call will be in Cuba and many other West Indian islands, and the Spanish Main will also be touched at several points. For the first trip of the *Laurentic*, the connecting steamer from Southampton will be the world-famous *Olympic*, the largest vessel afloat, which is to sail on Jan. 10. The *Olympic* will also bring home British tourists who have undertaken the cruise by the *Laurentic*. They will embark on her in New York on Feb. 21.

## An Enormous Boon

IS being conferred on all music-lovers by the introduction of the "Autopiano." In countless homes throughout the world, where music was practically unknown, all the finest compositions are now played and enjoyed by every member of the family. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the good work that the

# Autopiano

has achieved in promoting the appreciation of high-class music and the desire to learn more of the Art. Why should you not enlist the services of this marvellous instrument? The "Autopiano" constitutes a better medium for the expression of your musical ideas than any other invention. You can, with the "KASTNOME," control with the utmost precision the force of every note of the melody; the "ETRONOME" clearly shows you the composer's meaning of tempo; the "CORRECTOGUIDE" ensures the correct playing of 88-note music; the "Soloist"



provides the Solo effects in treble or bass as required; the Patent Flexible Fingers give the humanlike touch; and the Kastner "RELIANCE MOTOR" obviates uneven running of the music and the use of a heavy tempo pointer.

Do not let another week pass without securing one of these beautiful instruments. If not at the moment convenient for you to pay cash down, terms will gladly be arranged. Full value allowed for ordinary pianos in part exchange. Call and play the "Autopiano" yourself, or write at once for Art Catalogue No. 7.

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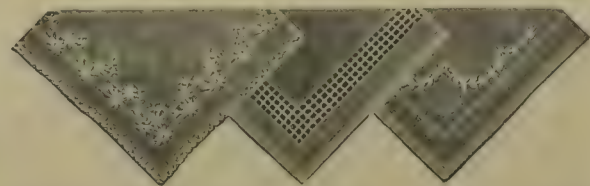
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right volume, and  
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our Cabinet Grand  
models, yet takes  
up no floor space.

WRITE just a Postcard and we will send you by return full particulars of our wonderful Instruments—they range in price from £3 10s. to £50. We will also give you the name of the dealer near you, who will be pleased to let you hear them.

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The Gramophone Co., Ltd.,  
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Selections forwarded on approval,  
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## YULETIDE PRESENTS.

THE charming practice of present-giving for Christmas shows no tendency to sink out of use. On the contrary, the shops of London are more replete than ever with beautiful goods, and we have pleasure in mentioning, in the present issue and succeeding weeks' issues, a few of the innumerable useful and beautiful articles that will be found at the establishments of our leading firms.



INEXPENSIVE BUT BEAUTIFUL EARRINGS.



A HANDSOME PEARL BROOCH. The Association of Diamond Merchants.

In the very centre of town, a few doors from Charing Cross Station, and looking into Trafalgar Square, one of the best-selected displays of modern jewellery is to be seen in the fine show-rooms of the Association of Diamond Merchants, Grand Hotel Buildings. The managing director is a famous



AN AMETHYST AND PEARL BRACELET. The Association of Diamond Merchants.

expert in precious stones, and a keen buyer, and makes it a principle to give customers the advantage of his skill in the shape of the utmost value for their money. It will be a surprise, very often, to inspect this stock and learn the prices, after seeing perhaps some goods in which handsome illustrated catalogue to be had by post, but a visit is a real pleasure, and the visitor is not urged to buy. Here may be seen presents costing from £1 to £10,000—the



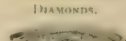
FANCY STONE AND DIAMONDS.



FANCY STONE AND DIAMONDS.



A CLUSTER, ALL DIAMONDS.



FANCY STONE AND DIAMONDS.



Rings at the Association of Diamond Merchants.



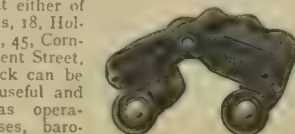
A VELVET BOW, SET WITH DIAMONDS, DETACHABLE. The Association of Diamond Merchants.

There are beautiful pendants set in platinum, brooches of the most up-to-date design, platinum or gold neck-chains, and dangle brilliant and other negligé ornaments, the fashionable long muff-chains, plain or set with gems, and every variety of personal ornament from tiaras to tie-pins, and all at the most competitive prices. Rings are a special feature both in beauty and good value; some set with amethyst, or peridot, or other "fancy" stone, and with diamonds, begin at only £3 5s., while a wonderful bargain is that all-diamond cluster ring at £10 10s. We illustrate several charming examples.



AN AMETHYST AND PERIDOT NECKLET. The Association of Diamond Merchants.

Messrs. Negretti and Zambra are one of the oldest established and most reliable of London houses in their special line, and at either of their establishments, 18, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., 45, Cornhill, and 122, Regent Street, W., a splendid stock can be inspected of such useful and delightful gifts as opera-glasses, field-glasses, barometers, thermometers, compasses, and every variety of optical and scientific instruments. A catalogue will be sent by post. We illustrate the new Minim folding prism binocular, a small but very powerful glass for field or opera use, which folds so compactly as to go into a man's breast-pocket. A silver-set thermometer makes an excellent gift.



THE "MINIM" FOLDING PRISM FIELD OR OPERA GLASS.

Messrs. Negretti and Zambra.

Perfume is a gift sure of grateful and pleased acceptance, and Messrs. Atkinson, 24, Old Bond Street, W.,

are noted for the exquisite quality of all their productions. They have just produced a novelty, sweet yet not cloying, reminiscent of flowers yet not banal, altogether refined and dainty, and sold at a very moderate price, 4s. 6d. for a quite big bottle, or larger ones at 8s. 6d. and 20s. It is named "Poinsetta." Five perfumes were submitted to the taste of four popular actresses, and they with one accord voted for "Poinsetta." This perfume is also added to a fine face-powder, a first-rate complexion-soap, hair-wash, and sachets. A complete set would be a capital gift.



A BROOCH IN SILVER, ENAMEL AND MOONSTONE. Messrs. Liberty.



A PENDANT IN GOLD AND MOONSTONES. Messrs. Liberty.

Messrs. Liberty have issued their "Yule-Tide Gifts" catalogue, prefaced by an extract from this journal, which it is a pleasure truthfully to repeat—namely, that their house is "a place where everything is beautiful, where the trifles for a shilling or two are as charming in their way as are the rich and costly goods." Their goods have a way of being unique, too. The "Liberty" fabrics for gowns and for draperies are unlike ordinary silks and tapestries in artistic colourings and designs; the jewellery is very distinctive, owing its charm rather to the uncommon and graceful design than to the gross value; and even the children's toys carry out this tradition. The catalogue shows some of the grotesquely delightful animal toys, and unbreakable dolls, and so on, that will enchant a nursery-full, at small cost. Then for gifts to ladies there are bags, cushions, screens, writing implements, and a host of fancy articles each with its own artistic hall-mark. Some lovely embroideries are quite cheap; a bridge-marker, for instance, in a rep cover adorned with silk embroidery in gold and colours, is but 2s. 9d. Some dainty article of attire would often be best liked by a girl, and the jewellery is sure to please. We illustrate a gold pendant set with moonstones, costing four guineas; another handsomely set with aquamarine and sapphires.



A HANDSOME PENDANT IN SAPPHIRES AND AQUAMARINES. Messrs. Liberty.

Continued overleaf.

## Easy Chairs for Christmas Presents

What could be more acceptable than an Easy Chair from Maple's? These are kept in stock in an immense variety of styles, all comfortable, all in good taste and moderate in price



THE "CHIPSTEAD" EASY CHAIR with deep spring, down cushion, pretty Cretonne covering, spring edge, and stuffed all hair. £52.6

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" " "Round Special" Tins - -	1/5	"
" " "Royal Stuart" Tins - -	1/5	"

Ask your own grocer or baker for a descriptive leaflet and greeting cards. Select the packages you prefer, and order from him now. Your Christmas present of Crawford's Assorted Shortbread will be posted to arrive just before Christmas. You will avoid all trouble and worry of packing, and your friends will be delighted.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD & SONS Limited.  
Shortbread Makers for nearly One Hundred Years,  
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*"Sweet as Summer."*

—Shakespeare.

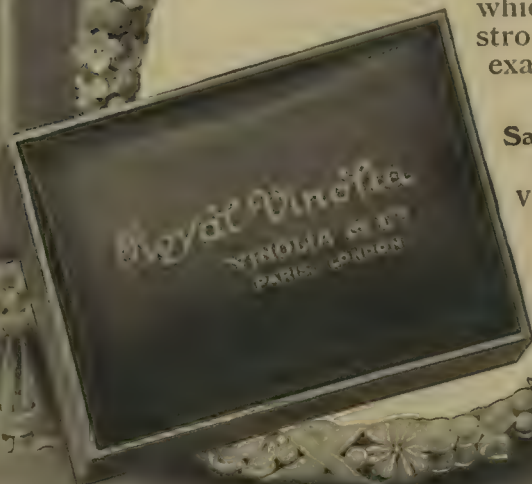
## Royal Vinolia Sachet

A Royal Vinolia Sachet makes a delightfully dainty addition to a Lady's Dressing-room. When placed in a Drawer, Wardrobe, Glove-box, or Handkerchief Case, it imparts to all the contents a sweet, delicate fragrance, deliciously pleasant and refreshing. All articles of personal use—as well as suitable household articles—may thus be delightfully perfumed. The Royal Vinolia Sachet diffuses the charming perfumes of flowers and sweet grasses, and the scent, which is lasting without being too strong or heavy, corresponds exactly with the liquid Royal Vinolia Perfume.

Sachets of Satin 1/- each.  
Enclosed in suitable box.

VINOLIA COMPANY LTD.,  
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*Continued*  
for £6 16s., and a dainty brooch in silver enamel and moonstone, costing but 15s. 6d.

A wonderful business is Messrs. Maple's, Tottenham Court Road—quite near Euston Station, and accessible by tube and motor. If anybody cannot find a present here for any sort of person it can only be from embarrassment of riches.



AN EARLY MORNING TEA SET IN ANTIQUE  
CHINESE PORCELAIN.  
Messrs. Maple.

a sovereign, to the dainty inlaid mahogany one suitable for a lady's room at £6 6s., up to the exquisite satinwood inlaid that is fit for a noble mansion. There are comfortable easy chairs and charming "occasional" ones. That very artistic Bergère chair illustrated costs but £2 12s. 6d.

Card-tables, cake-stands, nests of coffee-tables (four of them in oak for 25s. only, or in exquisite satinwood for 56s.), ladies' work-tables in many varieties, are all nice gifts. A visit to either the useful china department or the specially well-selected department for ornamental china and fancy goods will discover dozens of most charming gifts, many inexpensive, many of most costly and elegant character. A china vase signed by Walter Crane, a lovely bit of old Crown Derby, Spode, or Worcester, a clock reproduced exactly (for £33) from one originally at the Trianon, now at South Kensington, that brought over £3,000 at auction, and so on, can be purchased from shelves adjacent to pretty vases, trinkets,



A BERGÈRE ARM CHAIR IN CANE AND TUDOR  
TAPESTRY.  
Messrs. Maple.

stands, and so on, for a few shillings. A wonderful production is the remarkably cheap china early-morning tea-service (only 7s. 6d., wicker tray and all) that we illustrate.

Charming novelties are a keynote in the stock of Mr. Vickery, 179-183, Regent Street, W., who holds the Royal Warrant to their Majesties. Both fancy goods and jewellery are represented in abundance in this interesting stock, and novel and acceptable presents for men as well as for ladies abound. A good idea is a silver cigar-lighter, which fits into a nest of little ash-trays of silver, that can be taken out and passed round to the number needed. Some dainty cigarette-cases, with enamelled pictures under transparent protection, would suit either a lady or a man. A capital idea is a shooting-seat in aluminium combined with an umbrella.



A LONG BROOCH SET WITH SAPPHIRE AND DIAMONDS.  
Messrs. Vickery.

A motor flower-vase in silver-gilt with enamelled band in any colour would please a lady for her car; so would a small leather case containing silver-gilt paper-cutter, knife, and pencil, each set with a semi-precious stone. All sorts of jewellery may be chosen here, and one specially attractive novelty is a pendant in lace-like design in platinum, with four different coloured enamel plaques to slip in at will, and earrings carrying out the same idea in colours to match. We illustrate one out of a great variety on show of the fashionable long-shaped brooches.

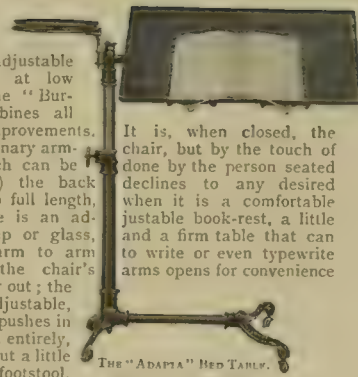
Lovers of music secure a lasting source of happiness by becoming possessed of an "Angelus" piano-player. This is just the gift to make to one's family as a whole. By means of its various patent devices, the Angelus can produce all the effects of the greatest performers. The Melodant accentuates the air at will, the Phrasing Lever controls the tempo, and the Artstyle aids in the interpretation. The Angelus may be seen and tried at Angelus Hall, Regent House, Regent Street, and thence also catalogues may be obtained by post. An Angelus can be purchased to play upon a piano already possessed, or it can be obtained set within a high-class instrument, which can be performed upon in the ordinary way, or played beautifully at will by the Angelus mechanism even by anybody not knowing music at all.

Every ingenious device imaginable is found combined in the "Burlington" adjustable arm-chair, which is a patented speciality of Messrs. J. Foot and Son, of 171, New Bond Street, W. In their catalogue, which

they will send free by post, particulars can be found

of many adjustable chairs, some at low prices, but the "Burlington" combines all the latest improvements. size of an ordinary arm-chair (which can be in it himself) the back angle, even to full length, couch. There is an adjustable for lamp or glass, be set from arm to arm on; one of the chair's in getting in or out; the leg-rest is adjustable, or closes and pushes in under the seat entirely, or can be left out a little to use as a footstool.

In our illustration can be seen the latest idea added to these "Nests for Rest," a flexible yet firm electric light standard, which bends to any position desired. Altogether, "the Burlington" is the height of luxurious restfulness for the invalid or the healthy. The "Adapta" bed-table is another speciality of Messrs. Foot and Son; it is adjustable to any height, and is most useful in the nursery, or for needlework or playing games, and the prices begin at 27s. 6d.



THE "ADAPTA" BED TABLE.  
Messrs. Foot and Son.



THE "BURLINGTON" CHAIR IN ONE OF ITS MANY ADJUSTABLE  
POSITIONS.  
Messrs. Foot and Son.

## TO WIN A WAGER

a man undertook to sell a certain number of Sovereigns for Shillings in a given time on London Bridge; the public, however, didn't believe his offer, and passed on.

At length a person of a more venturesome turn of mind came along and risked a shilling. Then, when it was discovered that the sovereigns were sterling coin of the realm, there was such a run on the man's stock that it was rapidly sold out and his wager won. We do better than that.

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IN TWELVE COLOURS;

Together with Nineteen other Illustrations in Tints, in Addition to TWO PAGES OF MUSIC, and  
FOUR PAGES OF HUMOROUS ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOURS.







## ISLAM THROUGH RUSSIAN EYES.

WE in England have been much concerned for a century or so with Russian policy in Asia; but we do not know how the Russian really regards the Asiatic. For this reason alone the translation from the Russian of M. Pierre Ponafidine's "Life in the Moslem East" (Hodder and Stoughton) would be of interest; but the author, now Russian Consul-General in Constantinople, has been stationed in Turkish Arabia and in Persia, so that he is well equipped by knowledge of Muhammadan life. His book is translated by his wife, whom we take to be American by birth. In a way, its most noteworthy feature is a negative one: there is nothing about politics in these chapters devoted to Turkey, Persia, Arabia, or India. No British or French official could be quite so reticent! The

volume, illustrated by good photographs inserted in the most disconcertingly haphazard way—hardly any picture having the least connection with the neighbouring text—is discursive and scrappy, rather prolix, and marked by unnecessary repetitions. The chapters on India and Mecca are all at secondhand, and contain nothing that is not easily accessible in English, though, perhaps, not in Russian, in a more satisfactory form. There are errors of fact—our acquisition of Aden is misdated by thirty years (possibly by the printer), and the odd mistake that the Shiite sect predominates in numbers among Indian Muhammadans is twice made deliberately. But M. Ponafidine, though not a very deep student of Muhammadanism, knows more about it than many public men who speak and write on the subject in this country. He has also some things of interest to say upon the old Zoroastrian religion, followed by a faithful, persecuted remnant in Persia itself, but best known to the modern world as the creed of the Parsis in India. But the chapters on Beduin life, observed when he lived at Bagdad, and on Persian social customs, contain much that will be fresh to most readers. He writes with cordiality of the British, and he is a sane critic of Islam. Unlike Dr. Sven Hedin, he has no love for the camel, but the testimony he bears to the pure-blooded Arab horse will delight the appreciative reader, and his notes on the dodges of the horse-dealers who take inferior animals to pass as true desert-bred horses should be of use to Anglo-Indians. He corroborates the statement that a pure Arab mare is never sold by the Beduin. There are many odd and amusing passages in the book. In his account of the Persian passion-plays which inspired one of Matthew Arnold's best essays, M. Ponafidine mentions that some fifty years ago the actor who played the villain's part was actually lynched by a fanatical mob. This recalls (though East and West may never meet) the villain of melodrama who was shot by a cowboy audience in Wyoming. Our author has a keen eye for the various odd sects that exist in the near East. The Yazidis of Kurdistan, who worship the Devil, also sacrifice sheep annually to Christ and to Mahomet. "The

funerals of the clergy are accompanied by much gaiety." Probably their flocks feel that these Vicars of Bray are safe, on any theory, in the future world!



A COMBINATION OF DONKEY-RIDE AND PERAMBULATOR: EUROPEAN CHILDREN RIDING IN BOXES ON DONKEY-BACK IN PERSIA.

M. Pierre Ponafidine, the author of "Life in the Moslem East," from which this illustration is taken, was for some years Russian Secretary of Legation in Teheran, and has been acting Consul-General in Tabriz. He spent five years as Consul in Bagdad, five years as Consul-General in Meshed, and two years on a special mission to Tashkent and the Pamirs. For the last seven years he has been Russian Consul-General in Constantinople.

From "Life in the Moslem East," by Pierre Ponafidine; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.



ONE OF THE ONLY TWO ARCHITECTURAL RELICS OF "THE GOLDEN PRIME OF GOOD HAROUN ALRASCHID," AT BAGDAD: THE TOMB OF ZOBEIDA, HIS FAVOURITE WIFE.

"Very little remains to mark the golden age of Bagdad, though one constantly comes across the yet more ancient bricks bearing the stamp of Nebuchadnezzar that have been brought from the ruins of Babylon and are used in modern buildings. We do not know even where the famous place of Haroun-al-Rashid stood. From this epoch remains only the tomb of Zobeida, Haroun-al-Rashid's favourite wife, and Khan Orma, a handsome and extensive caravanserai."

From "Life in the Moslem East," by Pierre Ponafidine; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

## "The Voice of the Physician."

"I have used and recommended **Plasmon** from the first, and **cannot speak too highly of it.**" Bournemouth, 9th March, 1911. L.R.C.P.

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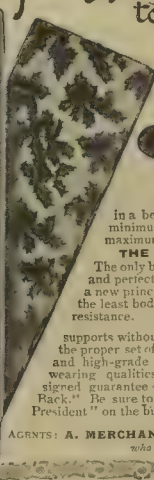
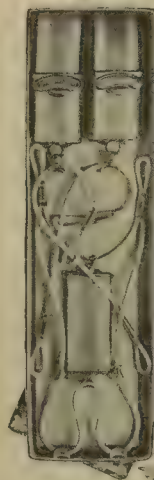
The only brace that ensures absolute ease and comfort and perfect freedom of movement. They are made on a new principle of easy-slipping cords, which slide with the least bodily exertion, without the slightest strain or resistance.

**THE SHIRLEY PRESIDENT BRACE** supports without friction or pressure, and does not disturb the proper set of the trousers. Note the careful workmanship and high-grade material which assure their unequalled wearing qualities. Every pair has the manufacturers' signed guarantee—"Satisfaction, New Pair or Money Back." Be sure to obtain the genuine, which have "Shirley President" on the buckles.

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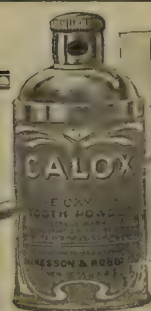
TO the smoker with a taste for the perfect cigarette there is luxury to be found in "Three Nuns": a conviction of the purity and excellence distinguishing the Virginia leaf from which it is manufactured follows the first whiff. Fragrant, smooth, and of fine and rare flavour—a cigarette that never varies, and never fails to please.

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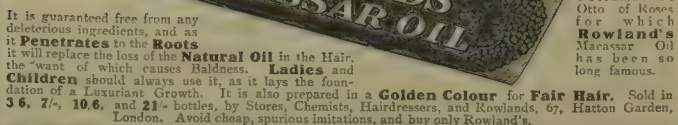


These series of Pens neither scratch nor spurt. They glide over the roughest paper with the ease of a soft lead pencil. Assorted Sample Boxes, 6d., to be obtained from all Stationers. If out of stock, send 7 stamps to the Works, BIRMINGHAM.

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the moment you  
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no stropping,  
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**a Gillette Safety Razor;  
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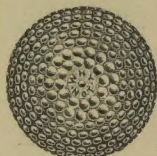
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"HEAVY" ... 2/-  
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"CRAVEN EXTRA MILD" is manufactured under a new process, discovered by Mr. Bernhard Baron, eliminating the crude residue of harshness, which even the most mature tobacco has previously always had.

Sold in 1 oz., 8d.; 2 oz., 1/3; 1/4 lb., 2/6; 1/2 lb., 5/-; air-tight tins. Also in cartridges in packets of 14 pipefuls, 8d.; 28 pipefuls, 1/3.

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**PRICE 6<sup>d</sup>. PER BOX.**

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an instrument measuring 5-ft. by 4-ft. 9-ins.  
hardly larger than an ordinary upright pianoforte.  
The design is graceful and dignified in appearance.

**ENTIRELY  
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3 legs ... Price 90 gns.  
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Cramer Pianofortes are very widely used, and their  
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*Continued.*  
to his son-in-law the Rev. Alexander Connell; £1000 to the Rev. Richard Roberts; £1000 each to his brothers, John, George, and William, and to his sister Agnes;



Photo. C.N.

NULLI SECUNDUS, A.D. 1911: A PICTURE OF A BRITISH BLUEJACKET OF H.M.S. "CENTURION" SHOWN AT HER LAUNCHING.

£500 each to his grandchildren; £500 to his nephew John A. Robson; £500 to the Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund; £2000 towards the reduction of debt at churches and preaching stations in the Presbytery of North London; £750 each to the Evangelistic Effort and Church Aid Committee, and the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of North London; and

£3000 to the Foreign Mission Fund, £1000 to the Home Mission Fund, £2000 to the Church Building Fund, and £2000 to the Grant Fund of the Presbyterian Church of England. All other his property he leaves to his three children, the share of his son Henry to be less by £10,000 than the share of his other children.

The will (dated May 29, 1903) of Mr. HENRY ABBEY, of Fairlea, Brighton, head of Abbey and Sons, brewers, Kemp Town, who died on Sept. 9, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £197,609. He gives £500, the use of his residence and effects, and £2000 a year to his wife; £500 to each unmarried daughter; £1000 each to his grandchildren; and the residue to his children.

The will (dated Oct. 8, 1907) of Mr. HUGH ALEXANDER LAIRD, of Ardmore House, 113, Blackheath Park, who died on Aug. 21, has been proved by his brothers, and nephew David Anderson, the value of the estate being £192,882. The testator gives £1000 each to the Scottish Hospital in London, the Caledonian Society, and the Miller Hospital and West Kent Dispensary; £1000 to Dr. William Spence; £5000, in trust, for Isabella R. Spence, and £1000 each to her children; £5000 each to

his brothers; £1000 to David Anderson; £4500 to his three nieces Margaret, Emily, and Mary Laird; £5000 to his wife; and £500 for his servants. The residue he leaves, in trust, to pay the income thereof to his wife during widowhood, or from £10,000 should she again marry, and, subject thereto, he gives various pictures to the National Galleries of Scotland, £10,000 for such charitable institutions in England and Scotland as the executors may select, and the ultimate residue to his three brothers.

The will and codicil of Mr. WILLIAM NIXON MIDDLETON, of the Stock Exchange, and Royal Crescent,

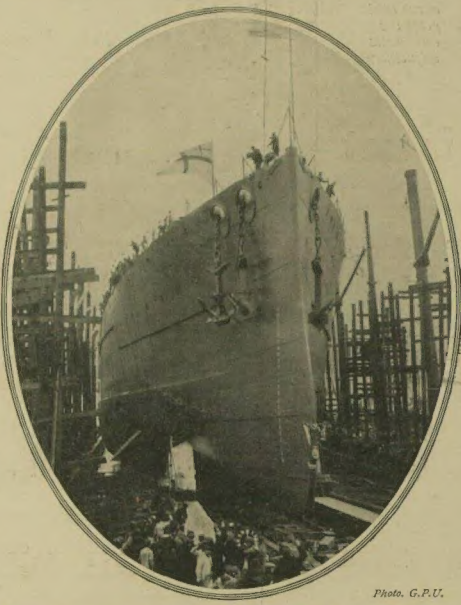


Photo. G.P.U.

CHRISTENED AND LAUNCHED BY THE WIFE OF THE NEW FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY: H.M.S. "CENTURION" TAKING THE WATER AT DEVONPORT.

The ceremony of christening and launching the new battleship H.M.S. "Centurion," was performed on November 18 at Devonport, by Mrs. Winston Churchill. A novel feature of the occasion was the exhibition of two life-sized oil-paintings projecting one on each side of the vessel's bows, on a level with the launching platform, the one representing a Roman centurion, and the other a British bluejacket. Below the centurion was the inscription, "Nulli Secundus, B.C. 55," and below the bluejacket, "Nulli Secundus, A.D. 1911." The "Centurion" is a sister-ship to the "King George V," launched, on October 9. Her displacement will be 24,000 tons. The first "Centurion" of the Navy was a vessel of 250 tons, built by the City of London for use against the Armada.

Brighton, who died on Oct. 24, are proved, the value of the property amounting to £118,414. The testator gives £2500 each to the executors; £200 and the household effects to his wife and £30,000 in trust for her for life, and then as on one half to Leonard A. G. Middleton, two sixteenths to Leonard R. H. Pumfrett, one sixteenth to George Pumfrett, two sixteenths to Arthur J. P. Pumfrett, one sixteenth to George R. G. Joy, and two sixteenths to his sons; £5000 in trust for his sister Mrs. Joy; and the residue as to five sixteenths for his brother Leonard, five sixteenths in trust to pay £3000 and the income from the remainder to his brother Octavius, and subject thereto as to three quarters for Leonard A. J. Middleton, and one quarter to Leonard R. H. Pumfrett, one sixteenth each to his sister Mrs. Pumfrett, his niece Amy Winifred Stanton, and Leonard R. H. Pumfrett, two sixteenths to Leonard A. J. Middleton, and one sixteenth between his wife and Arthur J. P. Pumfrett.

The will (dated Nov. 4, 1896) of Mr. THOMAS AITKEN, of Bodelwyddan, Rhuddlan, Flint, formerly of Holcombe Hall, Painsbottom, who died on Sept. 5 last, is proved by the widow, the value of the estate amounting to £265,144. The testator leaves everything that he may die possessed of to his wife absolutely.

Raphael's

"Sistine Madonna" is reproduced in colours on a tastefully designed calendar presented free to their customers and the public generally by the proprietors of Melin's Food. A copy of the calendar may be obtained by writing to Melin's Food Ltd., Peckham, S.E., and enclosing twopence in stamps to cover postage.



Photo. C.N.

NULLI SECUNDUS, B.C. 55: A PICTURE OF A ROMAN CENTURION SHOWN AT THE LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "CENTURION."

# Established 1847. Allcock's Plasters

The World's Greatest  
External Remedy.



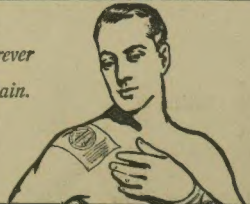
**Pains in the Back**  
Allcock's Plasters have no equal.  
Strengthen Weak Backs  
as nothing else can.



**Pains in the Side**  
Allcock's Plasters relieve promptly  
and at the same time  
strengthen side and restore energy.



**Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs**  
Allcock's Plasters act as a preventive  
as well as a curative.  
Prevent colds becoming deep seated



**Rheumatism in Shoulder**  
Relieved by using Allcock's Plasters  
Athletes use them for  
Stiffness or Soreness of muscles.

Allcock's is the original and genuine porous plaster.  
It is a standard remedy, sold by chemists in every  
part of the civilized world. Ask for Allcock's.

When you need a Pill

TAKE A **Brandreth's Pill**

For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Etc.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

ALLCOCK MANUFACTURING Co., Birkenhead, England.

Purely Vegetable.  
(Est. 1752.)

## The SAFETY RAZOR IMPROVED.

YORKSHIRE STEEL Co.'s New Method of Adjustment  
makes The Y.S.C. give smoother and closer non-  
irritating shaves than any other Safety in the world.

REQUIRES NO WIPING, STROPPING, OR TAKING APART.

A NEW method of adjustment makes the Y.S.C. Safety Razor de Luxe give smoother and closer non-irritating shaves than any other safety in the world. There are other reasons why you should see the Y.S.C. before obtaining a razor. For instance, the ordinary safety razors are bothersome, but the Y.S.C. requires no wiping, stropping, or taking apart. After a shave you give it a rinse in hot water, a shake, and then you put it away. No time wasted, no towels spoilt, no danger of cutting the fingers in taking the razor apart.

### THE NEW METHOD OF ADJUSTMENT.

The new method of adjusting the Y.S.C. Safety enables you to regulate the closeness of your shave to the rooth part of an inch. A fine milled-head screw regulates the distance between the guard and the blade in such a manner that you can shave as close as you like without danger of cut or scratch.

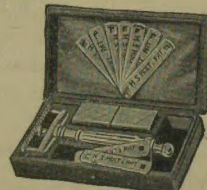
### REMEMBER THE POINTS:

1. Blade fitted new principle gives perfect adjustment to suit any beard and makes a "dig" or cut impossible.
2. No wiping, stropping, or taking apart.
3. Blade is made of the finest tempered steel, and has a cutting efficiency equal to the finest hollow-ground razor.

The price of this improved razor is

2/-

in pigskin case, with ten blades.



The Illustrated Y.S.C. Book of the Razor gives full particulars of the Y.S.C. Improved Safety. It is sent gratis and post free.

The Y.S.C. Safety Razor de Luxe is a remarkable improvement on the ordinary safety.

Write for the Y.S.C. Book of the Razor to the  
YORKSHIRE STEEL CO., Ltd., 30H (Opposite Gamages), Holborn, E.C.



# CUTICURA SOAP BEST



## FOR SKIN AND HAIR

It is so because of its extreme purity, delicate emollient properties, and refreshing fragrance. It costs but little more than ordinary soaps, wears to a wafer and gives comfort and satisfaction every moment of its use for toilet, bath and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on the skin post-free from nearest depot: Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston, U.S.A.; Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London; R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.; Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta and Bombay.



Crown Lavender Salts are always welcome when feeling tired or listless. Whether in the home or when travelling, they form a handy and agreeable restorative which no lady should be without.

*Of all Chemists & Druggists*

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on seeing the "Crown" label on the bottle.

*Sole Manufacturers—*

**THE CROWN  
PERFUMERY CO.,  
LONDON & PARIS.**

*Manufacturers also of the famous  
Crown Apple Blossom Perfume.*

## CROWN LAVENDER SALTS

# HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

BARLEY, WHEAT AND MILK in Powder Form.

## THE IDEAL FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

Delicious, nourishing and refreshing.

The wholesome nutrition of pure, rich milk and choice malted grain, supplying strength and vigour, with little tax on digestion.

**PREPARED IN A MOMENT WITH WATER. NO COOKING.**

Used instead of tea, coffee or cocoa at meals develops healthy bodies and clear brains. Equally useful to the vigorous and the weak, the business or professional man, the youth, the maid, the mother, the child, or the infant.

An efficient corrective of insomnia, taken hot before retiring.

In Glass Bottles, 1/6, 2/6, 11/-, at all Chemists and Stores. Liberal Sample for trial free by post on request.  
**HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.**



# Wolsey

**THE UNDERWEAR**

that is all wool, and always all wool, wherever and whenever you buy it, or whatever price you pay for it.

# A London Doctor

writes:—"Kindly send me by return of post 200 tablets of PURGEN for Infants and 100 for Adults. The more I use this drug, the more I like it. It is the best aperient I have so far come across."

# PURGEN

is the mildest and most effective aperient known. Made up in small tablets of pleasant flavour, it is a most agreeable and convenient medicine and may be taken at any time of the day without causing discomfort. Has no disturbing action on the liver or kidneys.

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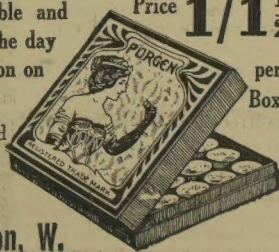
Price **1/12**

per Box.

ANOTHER LONDON DOCTOR writes:—"I find PURGEN most excellent and shall constantly prescribe it."

Sample and Illustrated Booklet will be sent Post Free to any address on application to

**H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ltd., 14, Newman St., Oxford St., London, W.**



## No Burned Shades, No Guttering Candles—if you use Green's ARCTIC LAMPS

IMPROVED PATENT

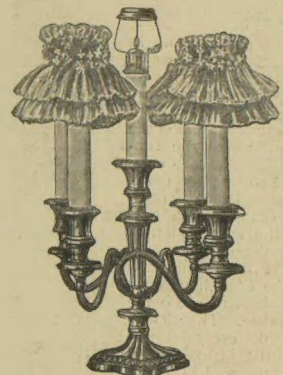


Photo showing effect of "Arctic" Lamps in use.

For Private Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs, Green's improved "Arctic" Lamps are incalculably superior to all other forms of Table Lighting.

**No Increase in Price.  
Safe, Artistic, Economical.  
Always a Useful Present.**

Brass, 9/- & 10/- a pair; Plated, 10/6 & 11/6 a pair. British throughout. Of all Stores, Furnishing Ironmongers & Silversmiths.

Illustrated leaflet, with name of nearest agent free on application.

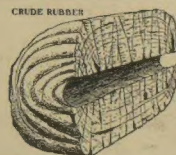
Wholesale only: **THE ARCTIC LIGHT CO., LTD.**  
49, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Ask for the Improved Arctic Candles, fitted with "EBONAX" base.

ESTABLISHED 1818

## HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY WHISKY (DRY)

This Cherry Whisky is made with the finest Danish Cherries and old matured Scotch Malt Whisky.



### The Rubber used

in Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen is Beni Bolivian Para. It is the toughest, takes the finest finish, and is the only rubber that produces perfect fitting ink-tight fountain pens. Gathered in South America, and is the costliest grade. The transformation requires 130 distinct operations by skilled mechanics of long experience.

## Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Prices of Regular and Self-filling Styles, 10/6 15/- and upwards. Of Safety and Pump-filling Styles, 12/- and upwards. (With Clip-on, 1/- extra.) In Silver and Gold for Presentation. Of Stationers, Jewellers, etc. Booklet free from L. & C. HARDMUTH, LTD., Koh-i-noor House, Kingsway, London. (New York: 179, Broadway, Paris: 6, Rue de Valenciennes, Brussels: 14, Rue Font Neuf, Vienna, Milan, Dresden, Zurich.)





## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE Royal Automobile Club has received a letter from the Local Government Board setting forth the fact that for some time past the Board has had under consideration the question of the annoyance caused by the use of cut-outs on motor vehicles, and that they propose to take steps to prohibit their use on public highways. The Board asks for any observations which the Club may have to offer on the matter, and for suggestions as to the best method of giving effect to the prohibition. In the report of the week, the Club states very properly that they are altogether in accord with the proposal of the Board as to the suppression of cut-outs, and so far as moral suasion is concerned, the Club, by circularising the Press in letters over the signatures of the various chairmen of the Club, have done their best to abate the nuisance. The Club—indeed, every decent motorist in and out of their ranks—has always regarded the use of cut-outs as unnecessary, and, not unreasonably, tending to arouse the hostility of the public.

In appealing to motorists, stress was laid on the fact that it would be particularly regrettable if the motor industry, which has assumed such huge proportions and now gives employment to a very large and continually increasing number of workpeople, should suffer through the wantonness of a few ill-conditioned and inconsiderate motorists; for the section that makes objectionable use of cut-outs is a very small minority, and it is only that minority that will cavil at their suppression. There is no sense or reason in their employment: the engine which requires the assistance of a cut-out to do its work is an inefficient motor, or, at least, its

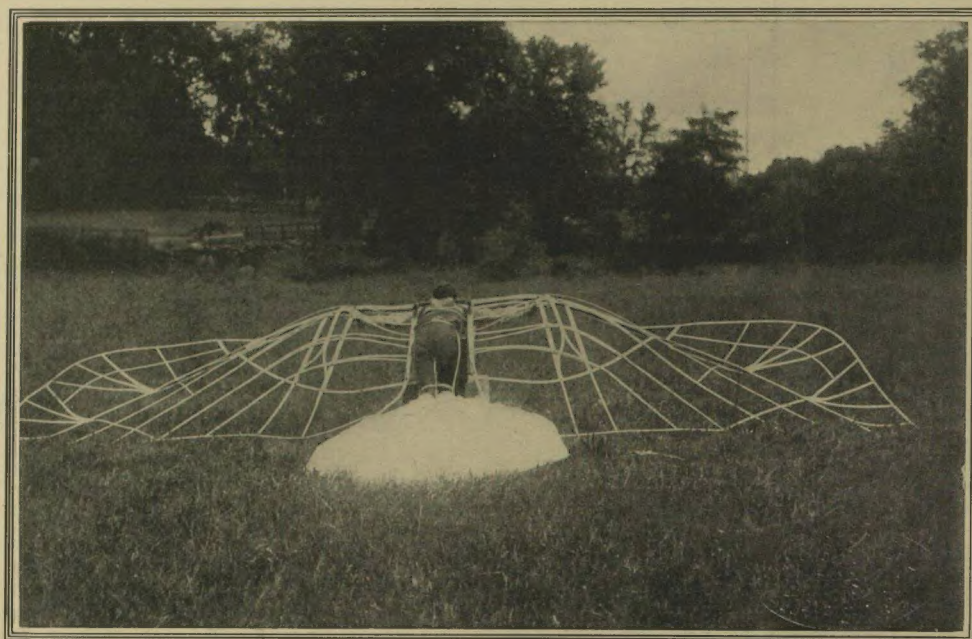
silencer is extremely inefficient. There is more than one silencer upon the market which will cause an engine to show more power with it than without it, as was proved some time since by a set of silencer trials carried out by the Automobile Club of France.

It is evident that both the Royal Automobile Club and the Automobile Association disapprove of their

that a motorist should be able to get his pet tyre, if it sells well enough, anywhere and everywhere. That is all very well as far as it goes; but, as I understand the matter, the "tied house" clause is only asked for when the tyre firm stocks the repairer with tyres, and takes payment only when the goods are sold. They practically finance the repairer, agent, or garage proprietor so far as his stock of tyres is concerned; and, as a stock of tyres worth keeping and likely to contain any size that may be wanted at any time must represent occasionally a very large sum of money, it is only human that the tyre-maker should seek some advantage.

All professions and callings are so crowded to-day that paterfamilias has an anxious time when his young hopeful arrives at an age which requires the consideration of his start in life. If he shows the faintest leaning towards mechanics, automobile engineering is presumed to offer him a good opening, and those responsible for launching him upon the world are at times at a loss to know how to set about it. Presuming that the youth has real engineering tastes, and is not afraid of hard and dirty work, application should be made to the Secretary of the Institution of Automobile Engineers, for this body has accumulated a mass of information with regard to the terms and conditions for taking apprentices and pupils which obtain in the

various automobile works throughout the country, and this information is at the disposal of parents and guardians without charge. Many applications have already been received and dealt with, but the utility of the department would be greatly increased if manufacturers who have not already done so would fill up the form which they can obtain upon application to the secretary.



THE SKELETON OF A MOTOR-LESS AEROPLANE: A BOHEMIAN AIRMAN'S EXPERIMENT NEAR NEW YORK.

A Bohemian airman has built for himself a new glider, or motor-less aeroplane, with the object of making experimental flights, in the neighbourhood of New York. The framework, as shown in the photograph, is made of aluminium, and for the purposes of flight a canvas covering is stretched over it. The shape of the machine differs considerably, it will be observed, from that of an ordinary monoplane.

certificated repairers becoming "tied" for tyres—that is to say, that they should not, in entering into any agreement with a tyre firm, bind themselves to stock that make of tyre alone. From the point of view of these bodies and their members, and, indeed, with regard to the convenience of motorists generally, it is desirable that there should be free trade in tyres, and

## Have you Any Skin-trouble?

WHAT can be worse than skin illness? Nothing makes the sufferer so miserable, looks so unsightly, or is so worrying. Unfortunately, it is very easy to get attacked by skin illness. Changes in weather, a slight accident, a cut or graze, a naturally sensitive skin, constitutional weakness, and scores of other things may start some form of skin illness. The question asked by skin sufferers is, "How can I get cured?" The answer will be found below. The one and only certainly successful method of gaining a thorough and lasting cure is by adopting the Antexema treatment. Do it now.

### Some Pointed Questions

Are you suffering even slightly from one of the innumerable varieties of skin illness? Are you troubled by a slight eruption, rash, redness, or roughness of your skin? It is such little troubles as these which are the beginning of serious skin troubles. If you neglect such eruptions, or waste time experimenting with greasy ointments, the trouble will become worse. The one remedy for you is Antexema. That will nip the trouble in the bud, and give back lost skin health.

Do not lose another moment, but use Antexema immediately. You will gain instant relief. All irritation will stop, and your inflamed skin will feel delightfully cool and comfortable. You will soon see a change in the appearance of your skin. Your bad place that has refused to heal will show signs the first day of being better. Your eczema or other skin complaint that has resisted every other treatment will start to go away as soon as Antexema is applied.

There is only one way of proving the value of Antexema, and that is by using it. However bad, or long-continued, or apparently incurable your

skin trouble, Antexema will conquer it. Test it at our expense and prove this.

Antexema is not an ointment, but a creamy liquid discovered by a well-known physician a quarter of a century ago. Every bottle is scientifically prepared from his prescription in the Antexema laboratory, and it is sure, safe, non-poisonous and antiseptic. The moment it is applied it is absorbed. Its curative virtues go straight to the seat of the trouble, and an invisible artificial skin is formed over the unhealthy spot, and germs, dust and grit are effectually kept out, and new and healthy skin starts to grow. That's how Antexema cures and why it succeeds.

Antexema cures acne, babies' skin troubles, barber's rash, blackheads, chapped hands, chilblains, eczema of every kind, nettlerash, psoriasis, skin irritation, red, rough skin, bad legs and every skin disease or ailment, whatever its origin. It has cured thousands. Let it cure you.

Do your duty to your skin. Go to any chemist or stores and get Antexema to-day. Boots Cash Chemists, Army and Navy, Civil Service Stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Parkes', Taylor's Drug Stores, Lewis and Burrows' supply it at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Also in India, Australasia, Canada, Africa, and throughout Europe.

### Special Free Trial Offer

Any reader of *The Illus. London News* who wishes to try Antexema beforehand can do so by mentioning this paper and enclosing three penny stamps for interesting booklet, "Skin Troubles." With it will be forwarded a Free Trial of Antexema, also of Antexema Soap, the great aid to skin health, and Antexema Granules, which purify the blood. Send at once to the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.W.



N. T., of Birkenhead, writes:—"I feel so pleased with Antexema because after using it the eczema on my face so quickly vanished and my skin is now smooth and soft."



M. C., of St. Leonards, writes:—"I suffered for years with eczema on my legs, from my knees to my toes, and I am very happy to say Antexema has quite cured it. It was so bad at times that I had to keep my bed for three months at a time."

**"Antexema"**  
CURES EVERY SKIN ILLNESS